

M I D D L E E A S T A N D S O U T H A S I A R E V I E W

29 OCTOBER 1982

Lebanon

Withdrawal of Foreign Forces -- President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met in Beirut with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper and U.S. Ambassador in Beirut Robert Dillon to discuss U.S. proposals for the new phase of foreign troop withdrawals, Beirut radio reported. Prime Minister al-Wazzan said the deliberations had been "lengthy and comprehensive" and the foundations for withdrawal talks had been laid. According to the radio, Al-Wazzan added that although President al-Jumayyil's recent tour and his talks with President Reagan had created "a new atmosphere and new elements," Lebanon continues to support the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution calling for unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. Although Monte Carlo radio reported on 27 October that a Phalangist delegation had met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus, reportedly to discuss troop withdrawals, Phalangist party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil denied that any delegation has visited Syria, Voice of Lebanon reported.

Lebanese-Palestinian Summit -- Head of the PLO Information Department Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh stated that a Lebanese-Palestinian summit will be held during President al-Jumayyil's upcoming tour of several Arab capitals, Monte Carlo radio reported. The PLO official added that the Palestinian leadership attaches great importance to this summit and that they are willing to consider arrangements on the military situation in Lebanon with a view to preserving Palestinian-Lebanese relations.

Syrian Missile Batteries -- Jerusalem radio stated that there is "no truth" to reports that the Syrians have brought missile batteries into the Al-Biqa' Valley. On 26 October, Lebanese radios reported that Syrian forces had established two SAM bases in the valley.

Israeli Soldiers Attacked -- One IDF soldier was killed in 'Alayh and two were wounded in Sidon, Beirut and IDF radios reported. According to Beirut radio, the security situation in Sidon was tense for some time and a number of stores closed.

Haddad Forces Clash -- Voice of Lebanon reported that a number of people were wounded when Maj Sa'd Haddad's forces clashed with some citizens in Jba'.

Israel

Begin Remarks -- Addressing the Herut Central Committee convention, Prime Minister Menahem Begin emphasized that the IDF will leave Lebanon after the "terrorists" depart, Jerusalem radio reported. Begin stated that Israel "insists" on these conditions and that the United States has agreed that Syrian and Israeli forces will leave Lebanon at the same time. In a further report on Begin's remarks carried by Jerusalem television, Begin said Israel has peace on all of its borders as a result of the IDF's actions. He claimed that peaceful relations do exist despite "all of the difficulties and all the negative things we know about." Begin added that Israel's mission in the near future is to ensure that Judeaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip are never handed over to foreign rule.

Draper Negotiations -- Jerusalem radio reported that U.S. Envoy Morris Draper is to discuss IDF withdrawal from Lebanon with Israeli leaders on 29 October. The radio added that political sources in Jerusalem doubt Draper's ability to reach an agreement in Lebanon and hope that Ambassador Philip Habib will return to handle the negotiations.

PLO

Addressing a news conference in Rome following his return from Tunis, where he met with PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO representative in Rome stated that the PLO intends to propose starting a dialogue with all Israeli forces willing to enter negotiations, ANSA reported. The PLO representative said this proposal will be introduced in November to the Palestine National Council. An Israeli Labor Party spokesman said the party is ready to negotiate with any Palestinian element that will strive for peace, recognize Israel and refrain from terror, but the party does not believe the PLO meets these qualifications, Jerusalem radio reported.

Egypt

Prime Minister's Remarks -- In a speech at a political rally held in Asyut, Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din affirmed that Israeli Prime Minister Begin's policy is harming Egyptian-Israeli relations, MENA reported. According to MENA, Prime Minister Muhyi ad-Din stated that Egypt is following up U.S. President Reagan's initiative, since it contains "positive points that could be utilized," but he indicated that Egypt has "some observations" on the plan. MENA, reporting on Prime Minister Muhyi ad-Din's interview with the London-based AL-HAWADITH magazine, cited the prime minister as saying that Egyptian-Israeli relations have been heavily affected by events in Lebanon and that it is difficult to predict the future state of relations. An AL-AHRAM editorial has called for the Begin government to resign because of the "constant condemnation," MENA reported.

Border Issue -- A "responsible source" in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry stressed that Egypt is "scrupulously implementing" its obligations and "sparing no effort" to provide all security measures on the border, MENA reported.

Sudan

A Sudanese National Security Council source stated that 45 people were killed on 12 October in the border area between Kordofan and Darfur, SUNA reported. Although the events were seemingly local, the council indicated that they were caused by a "known criminal plan" designed by Sudan's enemies to harm the country's stability.

Libya

Libyan leader Col Mu'ammad al-Qadhdhafi held a news conference in Beijing, following his talks with Chairman of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang, XINHUA and JANA reported. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stated that the visit brought relations to "a new stage" and said that the two countries will expand trade, economic and technical cooperation and will cooperate in international affairs. Earlier in the day Colonel al-Qadhdhafi met with Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, JANA reported.

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PALESTINIAN LEADERS TO MEET IN TUNISIA

GF281924 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1812 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Palestinian sources in Tunisia today said that the leaders of the Palestinian Resistance will hold a meeting in the Tunisian capital within 3 days.

These sources added that the discussion during the meeting will deal with developments concerning the Palestinian issue in the Arab and international arenas and the future of the patriotic Palestinian work.

The sources said that the discussion will also deal with the situation of Palestinian troops in Al-Biqa' and eastern Lebanon in addition to the date and place of the forthcoming meeting of the Palestinian National Council.

PALESTINIAN-LEBANESE SUMMIT TO BE HELD

JN290610 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO Information Department, asserted in Damascus yesterday that a Lebanese-Palestinian summit will be held during Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's forthcoming tour of several Arab capitals. He added that the Palestinian leadership attaches great importance to this summit.

On the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters [from Lebanon] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh announced that the Palestinian leadership is quite willing to consider arrangements pertaining to the Resistance's military situation in Lebanon with a view to preserving Palestinian-Lebanese relations.

In another development, the Higher Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution met in Damascus yesterday under the chairmanship of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir]. The council reviewed the current military situation of the Palestinian Resistance.

PLO OFFICIAL: NO CONFLICT OVER JORDAN DIALOGUE

JN272005 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the Information Department, has affirmed that the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue did not lead to any difference in the viewpoints and positions of the various factions of the Palestinian Resistance.

In a press conference in Damascus today, 'Abd Rabbuh said that topics discussed by Palestinian officials in Amman were based on the Palestine National Council [PNC] resolutions and that any talk of differences or contradictions among the Resistance factions in this regard is out of the question.

Regarding the Palestinian popular conference scheduled to be held before the PNC meeting next month, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh said that the purpose of this conference is to allow wider participation by the representatives of Palestinians. He said that if Israel prevents representatives of the occupied territories from participating in this conference then their participation will be based on documents they will forward to the conference.

He noted that the place and date for the Palestinian popular conference are still being studied. 'Abd Rabbuh said that he expected a Palestinian-Lebanese summit to be held during President Amin al-Jumayyil's Arab tour to discuss Lebanese-Palestinian relations. He said that the Palestinian leadership greatly values such meeting because it will help in maintaining the Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh said that the issue of withdrawing the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon is not being discussed at present. He said that there are no objections to discussing this issue with the Lebanese authorities. He asserted that the principal aim now is to achieve the withdrawal of the Israeli forces.

AL-WAZIR INSPECTS PALESTINIAN FORCES IN AL-BIQA'

JN281225 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Our Damascus correspondent Louis Faris has reported that Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] today paid an inspection visit to the Palestinian forces which are deployed in the Al-Biqa' region.

AL-WAZIR DENIES REPORTS OF ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

GF281706 Manama WAKH in English 1559 GMT 28 Oct

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 28 (WAKH) -- Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy supreme commander of the Palestinian Revolution, denied press reports of an abortive attempt on his life in the Al-Biqa' Valley, east of Lebanon.

A press statement issued by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) office in Abu Dhabi described the reports as baseless and fabricated. PLO office in Riyadh denied the reports too.

AL-KHALIJ daily issued in the UAE had quoted Arab sources as saying that Abu Jihad escaped an assassination attempt four days ago.

GULF AFFAIRSGCC WELCOMES OMAN-PDRY RECONCILIATION

GF281538 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Riyadh, 28 Oct (QNA) -- A responsible source at the GCC General Secretariat announced that the Secretariat received with great satisfaction the news of an agreement between the Sultanate of Oman and the PDRY regarding the normalization of relations between the two countries and the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between them. He said this will pave the way for the two countries and the countries of the region to live in peace, security and stability. He said the agreement indicates the wish and determination of the leaderships of the two fraternal countries to resolve the problems between them by fraternal means, wisdom and vision and away from any influences and external interference.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Riyadh, the source added that the GCC states have proved they can employ their capabilities for the benefit of their brothers and that they are capable of containing differences and converging views. He said this is considered a victory for the intensive diplomacy that played a great role in tactfully guiding the talks between the two countries. He said the result of the talks is the agreement signed by two fraternal neighbors which are linked by many bonds and good neighborliness. The source said this confidently affirms the determination of the region's states to protect their security and stability and the interests of the region's peoples and to protect this vital region from attempts by the major powers of the world to interfere in it under any slogan.

In his statement to the QNA correspondent, the source added that Kuwait and the UAE under the guidance of the leaders of the PCC states played an effective role and proved that they were capable of playing this role. The agreement has proved the correctness of the words and deeds of the GCC states and their determination to work collectively for the maintenance of their security and stability and for helping their neighbors to live in peace and stability. He said there is a great future for the region's countries if they realize their responsibilities and if they bear in mind the interests of their peoples above all other considerations. He said international peace is the responsibility of all countries and the security and stability of this region is the responsibility of the region's states.

The GCC secretary general, 'Abdallah Bisharah, today sent cables of congratulations to both His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and to the PDRY chairman, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, on this magnificent achievement. He also sent congratulatory cables to Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabi al-Ahmad as-Sabah and to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan for the great and effective role played by the State of Kuwait and the UAE in bringing about these good results.

AL-BAYAN APPLAUDS GCC ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

GF270844 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0808 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Manama, 27 Oct (WAKH) -- In the UAE, AL-BAYAN today welcomes the important legislation on unifying the economic activity of the GCC countries, including the abolition of customs tariffs, industrial legislation and regulations on the operation of ports, passage of vessels and treatment of nationally-owned boats in ports of GCC countries, as well as linking the infrastructure of these countries by seeking to build a highway for land transport and linking the major ports with shipping routes.

The paper says: "The development of the national economy of the GCC countries with a joint view to their economic and social development, the unification of regulations in the field of development and providing citizens with the most modern methods of training and up-to-date knowledge are among the real factors that make up the region's political, economic and social strength."

AL-BAYAN expresses its confidence that the unified economic agreement signed by the GCC countries will bring about increased progress, prosperity, security and stability in the region.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RECONCILIATION WITH PDRY

GF281318 Doha QNA in Arabic 1138 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Muscat, 28 Oct (QNA) -- Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, has declared that a new page of reconciliation between the Sultanate of Oman and the PDRY has begun. He said: We are looking forward to the future with great confidence and the coming days will prove to all that there are good intentions in this regard.

In a statement to 'UMAN newspaper today, the Omani minister said that all the questions discussed during the meeting were agreed upon. He added that the Sultanate of Oman and the PDRY agreed to make direct bilateral contacts. In concluding his statement, he said that the date for normalizing relations between the two countries had not been fixed and that this matter will be discussed in meetings between the two countries.

SWEDISH DELEGATION OPENS TALKS IN MUSCAT

GF281358 Manawa WAKH in Arabic 1425 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Muscat, 27 Oct (WAKH) -- A session of official talks was held in Muscat today between the Omani side and the Swedish delegation accompanying the Swedish king, who arrived yesterday.

The Omani side in the talks included Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battash, under secretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry; Ahmad 'Abd an-Nabi Makki, under secretary in the Industry and Commerce Ministry; and Salim Muhammad Sha'ban, under secretary in the Petroleum and Minerals Ministry.

The Swedish side is comprised of Frederik Bergenstrahle, Swedish ambassador to Oman; (Webenred Okborg), under secretary for political affairs of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; Carl Erik (Jestrom), chairman of the Trade Council; and (Kulth Walt), director of the Foreign Affairs and Trade Ministry.

During the talks, which will resume later today, they discussed political, economic and trade relations between Oman and Sweden and ways of further developing them.

OIL PRODUCTION TO BE INCREASED 10 PERCENT

LD282326 Riyadh SPA in English 1900 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Muscat, Oct 28 (SPA) -- Oman has decided to increase its current oil production level by 10 percent, Omani Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Sa'id Ahmad ash-Shanfari was quoted as saying in an interview published today.

He told 'UMAN newspaper, published here that the decision to raise the level was in view of the drop in prices at the international oil markets and to preserve the country's current income level during the present second five year plan. Mr. ash-Shanfari said the Omani oil was being sold for 34 U.S. dollars per barrel.

SAUDI ARABIAGOVERNMENT RECEIVES U.S. ASSURANCES ON LEBANON

JN281840 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo Riyadh correspondent 'Abdallah ash-Shahri -- recorded]

[Text] The Riyadh government has received assurances from the U.S. administration that it will work seriously to secure the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all Lebanese territories as soon as possible by putting strong pressures on the Israeli Government. Well-informed sources have disclosed that there are Israeli conditions blocking Washington's efforts to attain an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Among these conditions are Israel's insistence on granting special status for Sa'd Haddad in southern Lebanon, continuing the Israeli military aid to him and signing a direct agreement with the Lebanese Government according to which the former would pledge to forbid the entry of any heavy weapons into a buffer zone ranging between 40-50 km from the Israeli border.

Saudi Arabia has asked the U.S. administration to exert its influence on Tel Aviv to secure an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon as the Lebanese Army will be able to maintain security and spread its sovereignty over all of Lebanon, which will foil all Israeli pretexts and excuses regarding the security of its northern border.

These well-informed sources said that during his stay in Washington, within the framework of the seven-member committee, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal underlined to his U.S. counterpart Saudi Arabia's keen concern over the security, stability and safety of Lebanon, stressing that Riyadh will not spare any effort to attain these objectives. George Shultz replied that the views of Washington and Riyadh regarding this issue are identical. Shultz also asserted that the Reagan administration will exert all necessary efforts to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Well-informed sources here say that Washington is likely to begin contacts with Tel Aviv in the near future in order to implement the assurances it gave to Saudi Arabia.

RIYADH: DRAPER MISSION TO SYRIA TO BE DIFFICULT

LD281406 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Oct 82

['Ali 'Abdallah al-Mani' commentary]

[Excerpt] American envoy to the Middle East Morris Draper arrived in Beirut yesterday on a new mission aimed at achieving a comprehensive withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. The American envoy's visit to Lebanon comes in the midst of reports of new plans on a timed withdrawal of these forces. This plan, according to indications, calls for a partial withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces to Ad-Damur and the retreat of Syrian and Palestinian forces to the western al-Biqa'.

Syrian sources have declared their firm rejection of a timed withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. This plan is expected to be submitted by American envoy Draper during his tour of the region. The Syrian rejection is based, according to a partial agreement between Syria and Lebanon regarding, first of all, the necessary withdrawal of Zionist forces from Lebanon -- since they are invading forces, and subsequently their presence constitutes a vilification of Lebanon's sovereignty and independence while the presence of Syrian forces in Lebanon is based on the request of the Lebanese Government. Observers in Damascus expect Draper's current mission to Syria to be extremely difficult in light of the (?obvious) divergence in American and Syrian viewpoints regarding the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon.

Observers link the difficulties facing Draper's mission to Syria with the Israeli enemy reinforcing his forces in Al-Biqa' and in the north and the daily flights of Israeli fighter aircraft in these regions, as well as with statements by enemy leaders in which they stress their commitment to stay in Lebanon until next year. Observers say that all these matters increase Syrian fears, which point to the fact that at any moment the enemy may launch a new military adventure against Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon.

'BATTLE' FACING PRO-ARAB U.S. CONGRESSMEN VIEWED

PM271039 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 20 Oct 82 pp 1, 30

[AL-JAZIRAH Washington bureau "news analysis": "Can We Abandon Our Supporters in Time of Trial?"]

[Excerpts] On 2 November (that is, in a few days time) general Congressional elections will be held in the United States in which one-third of the Senate members and all members of the House of Representatives will be elected as well as a large number of governors and officials.

Although in theory this is a purely internal affair of a superpower that should not concern us or anybody else outside that country, reality makes it incumbent upon us to follow the course of the heated electoral "battle" just as the United States follows and is concerned with electoral battles in all countries and even sometimes influences them in order to ensure its interests. This is particularly true in our case, as we know that the Congressional game in that country is not distant from the fingers of Zionism and the influence of its vast and skillful media.

We have today in this "battle" several living examples to corroborate what we say. Let us choose here the difficult situation Congressman Paul Findley of Illinois is facing.

Rep. Findley is the target of a fierce campaign by his Democratic opponents, who have been planning his defeat for more than 2 years. In their view, he is a stumbling block and a danger to their interests and control and also, according to the leaflets they distribute against him, the PLO ambassador in Washington and a friend of the Arabs, the Palestinians and Yasir 'Arafat. He also holds meetings and gives banquets in the Capitol in which he brings together Palestinians and Arabs and his colleagues.

Findley's great sin in their eyes is that he is leading the campaign to do justice to the Palestinians, to give them the right of self-determination and to expand U.S. relations with all countries of the Middle East. All this is true, for the man believes in the right of struggling peoples to freedom and independence and he declares this openly, frankly and with courage.

What his opponents do not say when they level their many unfounded and false allegations against him is far more important than what they do say -- that Congressman Findley does not adopt these principles and pursue this honorable line because he is an "agent" for the Palestinians and the Arabs. His first loyalty is definitely not to them but to his own country, the United States. He believes that his clear and wise line is in the interests of the United States.

He also believes that the policy of successive U.S. administrations in blindly supporting Israel involves the greatest dangers to his country in the sensitive Middle East area, which is of vital importance. He does not call and never has called for the elimination of Israel or the abandonment of security commitments to it. However, he does call for the establishment of just and lasting peace in the area by ensuring the security of all countries in the area, including Israel.

In this battle Findley is facing a tough opponent receiving most of his financial support from American Jews in the United States and their supporters, who are influenced by the terrible Zionist propaganda.

Let us face this situation frankly and squarely. The fate of this "battle" and that of Findley through the ballot boxes in his constituency in Illinois concerns us all -- Saudis, Palestinians and Arabs in all our countries. No one who is aware of the importance of the national cause can ignore the serious consequences of Findley being defeated.

He is a major stumbling block in the face of the Zionists and their supporters, but he is not the only one. There is Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the influential Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who is also from Illinois, which Findley represents and whom they are planning to bring down in 1984. There is also Congressman Clement Zablocki of Wisconsin, chairman of the powerful House Foreign Affairs Committee, who, like Findley, is also facing a fierce battle.

The question that we must ask ourselves is: If Findley and his colleagues fall who, after them, will have the courage to adhere to brave and honorable standards, even when such stands are based on a correct line, clear thinking and a view aimed at upholding the interests of the United States before anybody else in the Middle East? Will these voices be silenced while we watch helplessly?

Where are the U.S. establishments and companies operating in and with substantial interests in the Arab countries? Where are the influential American individuals in them? Is it in their interest to see hostile feelings mounting against them? Are they not moved by such a situation? U.S. law allows an individual to contribute up to \$5,000 toward a candidate's campaign expenses. It also allows "political action committees" to contribute up to \$5,000. We know that such committees exist in companies operating in the Arab countries.

Findley's supporters have so far collected about half a million dollars for his election expenses, while the supporters of his opponent Dick (Durbin) have collected about \$750,000. All that Findley now needs is \$150,000 to \$250,000. Is this amount too much for companies and establishments to contribute through political action committees, which is allowable under U.S. law, in return for which they will reap manifold benefits as a result of the success of a congressman working for the establishment of peace and stability in the area?

Are not these companies and establishments supposed to be friends and supporters of justice and peace?

PDRY

AD-DALI RETURNS FROM RECONCILIATION TALKS

GF282000 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign minister, who led our country's delegation to talks held with the Omani, UAE and Kuwaiti delegations to Kuwait, returned to Aden tonight.

In a statement to ANA, the foreign minister pointed out that the agreement of principle that was signed is a practical translation of our country's policy, which is based upon peaceful coexistence among different social systems and the establishment of normal different social systems and the establishment of normal relations and neighborliness based upon noninterference in domestic affairs, respect of national sovereignty and the establishment of productive cooperative relations in the interest of our peoples. The agreement also contributes to promoting stability in the region, keeping it out of danger from imperialism to the benefit of the peoples and countries of the region -- danger aimed at expanding the imperialist military presence so as to (?undermine the stability of the region and weaken the sovereignty and independence of the region's peoples and countries.)

DFLP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO ADEN

GF281554 Aden ANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Aden, 28 Oct (ANA) -- A Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] delegation led by Brother Abu Adham, member of the DFLP Political Bureau, left Aden this morning following a visit to the PDRY lasting several days in response to an invitation by the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Abu Adham said that during the visit he met with party and state leaders, foremost of whom was Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the YSP, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers. He discussed with them the relations of struggle and solidarity between the Palestinian and Yemeni revolutions and the extent of their development.

Abu Adham praised the role the PDRY played despite the geographical distance and the PDRY's capabilities through the mobilization of the efforts of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Arab front and through its reception of the fighters who returned from the siege of Beirut.

The delegation was seen off by Brother 'Abd al-Hamid Ahmad, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Central Committee.

YARSOVIET AMBASSADOR DELIVERS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

GF271450 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress, today received Oleg Peresypkin, USSR ambassador to the YAR, who conveyed a verbal message to the brother leader president from Soviet leaders dealing with bilateral relations and current Arab and international issues.

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT LOAN INCREASED -- The Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development has granted an additional loan to the YAR worth Dh15 million in order to finance a water and sewage system project in Ta'iz. The fund has previously given the YAR the sum of Dh40 million for that project. [Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 26 Oct 82 GF]

OFFICIAL DENIES ATTEMPT ON MUBARAK'S LIFE

PM281551 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Oct 82 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Cairo bureau report: "Senior Egyptian Officials Tells ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Report on Mubarak Assassination Attempt Absolutely Not True"]

[Excerpt] Rumors spread yesterday about President Husni Mubarak escaping an attempt on his life. ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has contacted a senior Egyptian official (who declined to disclose his name) who denied these reports completely.

The Egyptian official told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that certain foreign journalists and their newspapers have recently been persistently disseminating such stories, but he can definitely deny them completely.

The official also said that recently President Mubarak has been appearing in public and visiting agricultural and industrial production sites, a fact which refutes the report that he suffered bruises.

A London FINANCIAL TIMES story has been circulating to the effect that Mubarak suffered bruises when a handgrenade was thrown at his motorcade by a military person.

AL-AHRAM DENOUNCES BEGIN FOR REMAINING IN OFFICE

NC290007 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2319 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AHRAM denounces [Israeli Prime Minister] Begin's government's insistence on remaining in power despite its constant condemnation for the provocative barbaric war it has kindled in Lebanon and its tacit responsibility for the massacre in the camps.

In its Friday editorial, the paper says that the customary practice in the democratic world is that the official who is subjected to suspicion submits his resignation so a fair investigation into what is attributed to him may be carried out. Indeed, such an official often elects to remain away from his post even if he is innocent.

The paper points out that this customary practice applies to an official in any position, whether he is a minister, a prime minister or even a president -- just as had happened in Nixon's historical case.

The paper also points out that an adviser to President Reagan resigned for a trivial incident in which he was proved innocent. In Japan, ministers and prime ministers resigned when the press merely insinuated their suspicion in financial cases. Even in Israel, Rabin resigned his post as prime minister because of talk about his wife's [bank] account.

AL-AHRAM adds: Despite this, we see that Begin's government is insisting on remaining [in office] despite its condemnation. We also see it forming the committee to investigate the massacre in the camps.

We then see Sharon standing before this committee defending [himself] in a manner that has been met with doubt and disapproval while he is still defense minister, despite the appeals made to him by his compatriots to resign. This is happening at a time when another minister who had nothing to do with what happened has submitted his resignation, and when a high-ranking official in the Israeli army has resigned and military reservists have mutinied.

MUHYI AD-DIN ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PM290855 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 29 Oct 82 pp 35-38

[Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din interviewed by Nash'at at-Taghlabi in Cairo on 20 October]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: How do you see the future of Egyptian-Israeli relations in the light of Israel's insistence on its position and in view of recent events in Lebanon?

Muhyi ad-Din: We cannot deny that Egyptian-Israeli relations have been greatly affected by the events in Lebanon and the aggression against Lebanon. We have condemned what happened and have adopted several measures in this regard. We recalled our ambassador for consultation. However, it is difficult to predict the future before matters become conclusively clear. It all depends on the attitude of the other side in the coming phase and on the decisions it will make and the methods it will follow. We now have the Reagan initiative, which contains positive points, although we do have certain observations regarding this initiative. There is dialogue. The Fes Arab summit conference did not reject this initiative. True, it adopted its own decisions. There is also the seven-member committee which will contact the Security Council permanent members. The truth is that within the framework of the Fes resolutions, the Reagan initiative is negotiable. All these things are indications that there may be some relaxation in the Middle East crisis. Such a relaxation would of course affect Egyptian-Israeli relations.

AL-HAWADITH: President Numayri has said that, as a result of Arab silence, the world is beginning to forget Israel's crimes in Lebanon and that this minimizes the chances of Arab pressure to fulfill Arab aspirations, and this includes the chances of pressure on the United States as well as U.S. pressure on Israel. What is your opinion?

Muhyi ad-Din: This is definitely a sound view, but on the other hand, the road is still open. The Palestinian people's cause gained real momentum after the regrettable incidents in Lebanon and the tragedies of the Sabra and Shatila camps. There is real sympathy. There is real change in public opinion in Europe, the United States and other countries in that they now see the Palestinian cause as a cause of a people entitled to self-determination, not just refugees. We must exploit this momentum and must not waste time.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you think the Arab states are now capable of overcoming everything to gain time?

Muhyi ad-Din: After all that has happened, after all that has happened since Camp David, and after the peace established between Egypt and Israel, a decisive moment has arrived for the Arabs, with the following important question: When will we as Arabs get together and benefit from the present suitable conditions which may not be available in the future? The atmosphere in Europe is excellent, and in the United States it is responsive. There is world sympathy. We can exploit all this. The Arab world was divided with voices raised and upstaging here and there. The result was that we froze and could not move. Now there is positive movement. What is needed is one movement and one strong and clear tempo, coupled with an understanding of the diplomatic mood in the world and of the balances of power -- with the aim of achieving certain results which the Arabs know they can achieve with the will of 120 million Arabs. However, if we disagree again, and if the one-upmanships and conflicts return, then it is no use. The world is telling us: Agree on something so we can talk to you. Tell us what you want.

Again, I say that the Fes resolutions are positive and are not in conflict with the Reagan initiative if we look at the matter from the angle of negotiations by the Arab group as a whole and with one single will and with the aim of achieving a solution.

What I mean is that all the Arab leaders, regardless of their different political views and ideologies, really want a solution. In other words, the road is becoming clear and there is a conviction that confusion and procrastination are futile. We have always said: What is the alternative? If our way is not right, what other ways are there? We never received a satisfactory answer.

AL-HAWADITH: Egypt has undoubtedly seen the provisions of the initial agreement between Jordan and the PLO. Do you believe that this agreement will help eliminate some of the obstacles impeding the negotiations?

Muhyi ad-Din: Any formula agreed upon by Jordan and the PLO would undoubtedly help in paving the way to a solution, bearing in mind the internationally available initiatives and principles for dialogue. What is important is that there should be agreement, because a solution is impossible without a minimum agreement. The fact that His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat met, talked, and agreed on something is quite important. There may be further discussions in the light of future developments, but the important thing is that there is a common understanding, or rather, a need for a common understanding between Jordan and the PLO supported by the Palestinian people. This new formula adds to the chances of a settlement.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe that it is possible for Jordan to participate in future negotiations on a comprehensive peace in the region?

Muhyi ad-Din: We behave in accordance with our own viewpoint. The autonomy negotiations cannot possibly be Egyptian-Israeli again. We strongly urge Jordan to join us and expand the circle so we may achieve a final settlement to the Palestinian people's question.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been said that Egypt has agreed to receive 1,000 Palestinian fighters of the 'Ayn Jalut brigade, and that it has invited Yasir 'Arafat to visit Cairo. How true are these reports?

Muhyi ad-Din: The question of receiving Palestinians is always linked to a political settlement -- that is, it should be within the framework of a political settlement, as the president said. As for receiving Brother Yasir 'Arafat, it is possible and does not pose a strategic problem, but no final arrangements have been made for receiving him.

AL-HAWADITH: So the report about Egypt accepting the 'Ayn Jalut forces is not true, for the time being?

Muhyi ad-Din: We are committed to receiving Palestinian brothers within the framework of a political settlement. At any rate, this matter is still under discussion.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you see the future of Egyptian-Arab relations in the wake of the Fes resolutions?

Muhyi ad-Din: By God we are optimistic. Although there are some questions regarding certain Arab attitudes, what happened at the Fes conference opens the road for good possibilities. We are open to the Arabs and are conducting a fruitful dialogue. So much is known, but there are other things which are not known.

AL-HAWADITH: Are the Arabs open to Egypt?

Muhyi ad-Din: Of course.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been said that because of bureaucracy, poor services, and obstacles placed in the way of Arab and other investments, several companies have closed their offices and moved to Beirut.

Muhyi ad-Din: This is not true. The investment projects submitted to us since we applied the open-door policy in 1974 are worth about 4.5 billion pounds. Approximately one-third of these projects are already in the production stage, one third are on their way to the production stage, which will be reached within 1 or 2 years, and one-third have been approved but have not started operating yet. It is not a question of moving to another country. Perhaps some of the studies submitted did not have ready cash to finance them, despite our approval, or perhaps the funds were not sufficient. However, Beirut was never at any time nor will it be, in our opinion, a suitable place for industries to compete with Egyptian industries. The truth is that we do everything for the investors and do not allow any difficulty to impede investment.

We do not deny that we are faced with some difficulties, but they are not important enough to obstruct everything. During the latest meeting of the investment board, 35 new projects were approved. I want to say here that there is no going back on the open-door policy. The president himself has emphasized this. The difficulties are not related to the philosophy of investment as such. They are tactical difficulties which can be overcome. I am optimistic. We are preparing vast grounds for 120 Arab and foreign investment projects, and there are specific priorities.

AL-HAWADITH: There appears to be something of a crisis of confidence between the people and the government as a result of the many unkept promises, the most recent being the promise to make 1980 the year of prosperity in Egypt. How can you tackle this crisis, bearing in mind that people need something tangible to really reassure them?

Muhyi ad-Din: In my opinion as prime minister, this matter can only be approached with frankness. If you have followed the government's statements you will have noticed that we do not make promises we cannot keep. The president has frequently been frank with the public. He spoke about the budget deficit and the balance of payments deficit. There is activity, investment and development, but this does not mean that the way ahead is easy. If the difficulties are to be ironed out, there must be collective participation. The masses are beginning to see the realities. Although they still complain, they now know facts which they did not know before, because the government has given them the facts and figures, because it believes the country belongs to the people and not to the government.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been announced that Al-Jihad groups were financed by a foreign state or by foreign states. Why not identify that state or those states?

Muhyi ad-Din: This has to do with the investigation. The announcement was made by the public prosecution office. It is up to the public prosecution office to announce other details. It has documents and evidence of foreign contacts. It has also found transferred funds and checks. It also got confessions in this regard. The prosecution will announce all the details at the right time, that is, after the completion of the investigations.

AL-HAWADITH: It is clear that the Al-Jihad movement and other such movements are not so much religious as political movements. Do you believe this particular movement can be rooted out through court trials, conviction, and some activity by men of religion, or should they be treated differently?

Muhyi ad-Din: If by differently you mean ideologically, the truth is that both ways should be applied. You know that we are holding a dialogue with a vast section of our youth. The president holds meetings with the young and so do I. There are continuous dialogues between Al-Azhar and the young and between the Education Ministry and the young. There was a dialogue even with the detainees, some of whom have already been released.

Details of the dialogue were published in the press. The honorable Muslim ulema are also trying to show these people the truth, without undermining the security aspect. Anyone who engages in a dialogue with words is not dangerous, but anyone who resorts to arms is clearly dangerous to security and steps must be taken to protect society and the public. Thank God the situation is generally reassuring. We only extended the Emergency Law for another year to help the Interior Ministry move quickly if incidents which disturb society occur.

MUHYI AD-DIN DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

NC281652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Asyut, 28 Oct (MENA) -- Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has affirmed that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's policy harms Egyptian-Israeli relations and mars Israel's image in the world at large.

In a speech at a political and public rally held in the governorate of Asyut this afternoon, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said that Israel's invasion of Lebanon, its attacks against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, and the massacre it carried out in Sabra and Shatila are big, ugly and heinous crimes.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din said Egypt is following up U.S. President Reagan's new initiative since it contains positive points that could be utilized. However, he indicated that Egypt has some observations on the plan.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din described the contacts conducted by the Arab delegation emanating from the Fes summit as an encouraging step on the Arab-U.S. course for solving the Middle East problem.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din welcomed the current dialogue between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the future of the relationship between Jordan and the Palestinian people and on a federation between them; no matter what shape it would take or what it would be called. He described this dialogue as correct and constructive despite the attempts by some Arab states to wreck it.

Discussing the Gulf war, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said that Egypt supports the achievement of peace between Iraq and Iran since both countries have suffered losses estimated up to now at 150 billion. He said Egypt is helping Iraq by providing it with the weapons it needs because in 1973 Iraq helped Egypt with a squadron of fighter planes.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din affirmed that Egypt's foreign policy has not changed. It is a profound, well-studied and effective policy which resulted recently in the signing of the integration charter with Sudan. He noted that the signing of the charter codified a relationship that had existed between the two countries for thousands of years and molded historic reality in a written pact.

He noted that the population of Egypt and Sudan is about 65 million -- two thirds of the population of the Arab nation. This is a strong force capable of confronting anyone contemplating aggression against Egypt or Sudan.

Referring to the bilateral Integration Fund, Dr Muhyi ad-Din expressed hope that the implementation of projects would begin soon, that tariffs would be gradually eliminated, and that capital would move freely between the two countries as part of the ambitious social and economic development plan for which this fund was established.

Discussing the domestic policy, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said the main features of this regime are sound planning, political security, social stability, and setting a good example. Concerning planning, he said that we are not operating haphazardly or from a vacuum, but according to sound planning, economic feasibility and priorities which the masses need.

Concerning political security and social stability, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said that security now prevails and the situation is completely reassuring. He noted that the Emergency Law will be used only when a need arises. He also noted that the Egyptian citizen now feels that there is justice for all and that there is no discrimination or disregard for the law. He explained that the youths and the men are taking a good example from President Husni Mubarak.

AL-HADAF ON EGYPTIAN-SOVIET RAPPROCHEMENT

JN290831 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Oct (INA) -- The Kuwaiti weekly newspaper AL-HADAF reports today that Egyptian-Soviet contacts are currently taking place with a view to restoring the severed relations between the two countries. The paper adds that these contacts began following Egypt's recent announcement postponing Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers in the western desert.

The paper, which does not attribute its information to any source, says that Cairo has requested an arms deal from Moscow, particularly T-73 heavy tanks [tank model as received], and that Moscow's response was very encouraging.

the paper asserts that a high-level Egyptian delegation led by Ahmad Fu'ad, chairman of the board of directors of the bank Misr, will visit the Soviet Union. AL-HADAF goes on to say that the Egyptian delegation will go to Moscow, ostensibly to inspect and purchase agricultural machines, with the aim of playing down the importance of the delegation and of avoiding any clamor about it since the delegation will meet several Soviet officials.

The paper, citing sources close to Egyptian authorities, says Cairo recently received shipments of spare parts for its Soviet military equipment since these spare parts are not yet being manufactured by Egyptian war factories.

ABU GHAZALAH ON SOVIET STAND, RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

PM281627 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 25 Oct 82 p 3

['Abd al-Jawad 'Ali report on Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah speech at the Nile Valley young parliamentarians' conference in Al-'Arish on 24 October: "Our Military Aim Is To Prevent Military Aggression On Our Land"]

[Excerpts] In his speech yesterday, Abu Ghazalah explained and analyzed Egypt's and Sudan's national security and their relations with the security of the Arab area, the Middle East and the world. He affirmed in this regard that the Arab states must draw up a program for arms manufacture so they will be independent of the arms exporting countries. He said there are several global factors we must take into consideration as we draw up a national security strategy in the area, namely, that oil is still and will remain in the foreseeable future the main source of energy. It represents 50 percent of the total, while coal represents 25 percent, and the rest comes from other sources, including gas, waterfalls and nuclear power. Some 60 percent of the world's oil production comes from our area. Therefore, he added, there is a close relationship between the oil-producing countries and the oil-consuming countries. Oil means not only extraction and refining, but also shipping routes to transport it. Its shipping routes are of extreme importance to world politics. Maritime transport is still the cheapest means of transport, and 55 percent of the oil passes through Arab and African seas -- the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. For this reason, the national strategy of the area is affected.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah added: The West has succeeded technologically in repumping crude oil into wells in order to form a strategic reserve for future crises, which indicates the dangers that our area may face.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah said the Soviet Union, being the largest producer of conventional weapons used by world countries, uses arms exports in an attempt to win the friendship of the countries to which it exports arms, in order to obtain the energy that enables it to meet its industrial expansion requirements and the continuing reduction in its stored energy. For this reason, the Soviet Union will need the Middle East in the coming stage more than ever before, in order to try to obtain its share of oil from the area on the terms it wants.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that the Arab area is living in a state of regional chaos which has led to an imbalance between its countries which in turn has led to proxy wars. The countries of the area are importers of arms from abroad, which makes the national will in the area influenced by that of the arms exporting countries. The Arab area is also experiencing a state of Arab disintegration which leads to conflict between the Arab countries, which is sometimes more hostile than the hostility to any foreign party. While the world is striving for regional rapprochement, the Arab countries are still alienated from one another. We hope the integration between Egypt and Sudan will be a launching point in rapprochement.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah said there are no problems between Egypt and Sudan on the one hand, and Libya on the other because we are linked to Libya by strong historical and Arab ties. But, it is the Libyan regime that is seeking to create tension and instability in the area. We have no designs whatsoever on Libya.

He said Libya has quantities of arms that exceed its manpower resources. Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: It is noted that there is a foreign military will that is manipulating the situation and directing events in certain Arab countries, such as Libya and South Yemen. Their aim is controlling the Bab El Mandeb Strait in order to block the Red Sea which is a vital waterway for Egypt and Sudan. It is where the most important Egyptian and Sudanese ports lie and through which ships pass to the Suez Canal, whose revenue exceeds \$1 billion annually.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that in their pursuit of integration, Egypt and Sudan are in need of Arab investment funds and European technology. For this reason, it is against their interest that security in the Gulf be threatened or that the oil flow to the Western countries be stopped. This is why Nile Valley security is linked to Arab Gulf security. For this reason, the Iraq-Iran war represents a direct threat to the Gulf which in turn affects the security of Egypt and Sudan.

'RESPONSIBLE SOURCE' ON BORDER CONTROLS, ACTIVITY

NC281217 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA) -- A responsible source in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry stressed today that Egypt is scrupulously implementing all its obligations under the peace treaty, and is sparing no effort in providing all the security measures on its border. And, it is not allowing any activity that runs counter to these obligations.

The spokesman [as received], replying to a statement by the Israeli intelligence chief that Egypt is showing laxity in preventing acts of infiltration across the international border line, explained that under the treaty, the framework for investigating the authenticity of such claims is the liaison committee, which is in charge of discussing such matters should they occur from either side.

Concluding his statement, the source said Israel would do better not to resort to such methods which do not serve the interest of either side or the cause of peace.

'ALI SENDS MESSAGE TO SHAMIR ON TABAH 27 OCT

NC271401 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 27 Oct (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today sent a message to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. It has been learned that the message deals with the Tabah issue, and the importance of resuming the talks on the technical level in order to apply the principle of arbitration according to Article No 7 of the peace treaty, and the importance of stopping any new measures in Tabah by Israel. Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid delivered the message to Israeli charge d'affaires in Cairo (Refa'el Dubek).

In the meantime, Ambassador ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid held an expanded meeting that was attended by representatives of the Ministries of Tourism, Economy and Interior, the military liaison committee, and a number of senior legal experts. They were to complete their discussions of issues pertinent to Tabah, and the Egyptian strategy for solving it on the basis of the formula prepared by Egyptian experts and in keeping with the agreement signed between Egypt and Israel, which the United States signed as a witness.

OPPOSITION PAPER CRITICIZES MRS AS-SADAT'S TRAVELS

PM271513 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Oct 82 p 14

[Isma'il Yunis column: "Last Moment"]

[Text] What does Jihan as-Sadat mean by her recent trip to Europe and the United States? Who permitted her to travel in the present circumstances? I am not objecting to the right of a citizen, whoever he may be, to travel; this is the right of every citizen. I am not objecting to her travel for pleasure or private business, but traveling for public activity, meetings of a political nature, or meetings with officials is rejected.

I still recall a splendid article by Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad in which he expressed his annoyance, and that of the people, when he, in a serious article in ASH-SHA'B, wondered about the constitutional position of the president's wife. This lady used to interfere in everything. She used to get in touch with chief editors of the national papers in order to dictate instructions or give news guidelines. In fact, she was one of Egypt's rulers. Her strange and unusual ambition forced the late president to take strange and unjust decisions which caused him terrible internal enmities. Following the assassination of As-Sadat, some Western papers said that those responsible for his assassination were, in the following order, As-Sadat himself, Mrs as-Sadat, chief editors of the national papers, and then the religious groups. Of course, the first three did not intend to lose power.

Once again, I wonder: Why does Jihan as-Sadat not remain silent in her country and at home, and why does she not admit the loss of power?

RAMADAN, CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ BEGIN TALKS 28 OCT

JN281720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 28 Oct (INA) -- Official talks between Iraq and Cuba began here today under Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

At the beginning of the talks, Taha Yasin Ramadan said the Cuban delegation's visit to Iraq is of great importance to the future of bilateral relations as it serves their joint interests and activities within the Nonaligned Movement and in the international arena.

In reply, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez praised the big role being played by Iraq within the Nonaligned Movement and in the international arena. He said that President Saddam Husayn's consent to hold the seventh nonaligned summit in India has generated great respect for Iraq's policy under President Saddam Husayn's leadership. He added that the international community is certain that Iraq is now standing on its international borders, defending them. This, he said, is a policy that we understand.

The two sides then discussed ways to develop bilateral cooperation in the service of their joint interests.

The Iraqi side comprised Housing Minister Muhammad Fadi Husayn, the central bank governor, the under secretaries of the Ministries of Industry and Minerals, light industries and foreign affairs and other senior officials. The Cuban side comprised the vice minister of foreign relations, the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad and a number of officials.

Message From Castro

JN281804 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 28 Oct (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn today received a written message from Cuban President Fidel Castro dealing with developing relations between the two friendly countries. The message was delivered by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, when he was received by the president here this evening.

During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on the Arab and international situation as well as issues of joint interest.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF TRADE ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN290752 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA) -- Joseph Staribacher, minister of trade and industry and head of the Austrian side in the joint Iraqi-Austrian committee, which will begin its work next Monday, arrived here today. Dr Staribacher said that, in addition to his participation in the joint committee meetings, which will discuss the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation, he will attend the opening ceremonies of the Baghdad international fair next Monday.

INA REPORTS ARREST OF 'TENS OF THOUSANDS' IN SYRIA

JN281850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] London, 28 Oct (INA) -- It has been learned that during the past 2 months the Syrian regime has launched an extensive arrest campaign against opposition elements and innocent citizens. As a result of this campaign, tens of thousands of people have been detained in prisons, particularly in the desert prison of Tudmur.

Syrian opposition sources said that the political detainees are being exposed to strange practices by the regime's men. For instance, they are asked to stand for many hours, in addition to being exposed to torture with electric shocks and having teeth and nails removed. They stressed that one of Damascus' men of religion was tortured in such a manner that his features have completely changed.

The sources added that many prisoners have developed smallpox and malaria because of the lack of medical care.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 886

JN281745 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Communique No 886 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 28 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic army with its ground, air and sea corps, which has valiantly fought the enemy for over 2 years and inflicted great defeats on it, continues to score victories, insisting on protecting our nation, sacred soil and borders from the filth of the aggressors. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors last night and today are as follows:

Last night and early this morning, enemy groups tried to approach some of our forward units positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our forces confronted them valiantly, clashed with them with various weapons and forced them to retreat, leaving behind 43 dead and the following destroyed weapons: 1 tank, 1 antitank rocket, 3 hardware stockpiles and 1 observation post. One of the combat patrols in the same sector also discovered quantities of various weapons, hardware and equipment as well as a number of enemy dead left behind in previous battles when the terrified enemy units took to their heels.

A formation of our bold fighter planes today attacked the enemy positions and concentrations in the Eyn Khosh area in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits. Explosions echoed from the attacked enemy targets. All our planes returned safely to base.

One of our units sighted and pounded an enemy troop and vehicle concentration opposite our positions east of Basra, killing four and destroying one vehicle whose occupants were all killed. Our forces also hit six other vehicles and destroyed one excavator and one observation post.

The artillery of the ruling clique in Iran shelled Mandali and Khanaqin today, causing some damage and losses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 October 1982

BADRAN, RECEIVES REFUGEE DELEGATIONS 28 OCTOBER

JN281730 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] At the Prime Ministry this morning, Prime Minister Mudar Badran received delegations representing refugee camps in the West Bank, which arrived in Amman the day before yesterday, and refugee dignitaries from the east bank.

During the meeting, the delegations reviewed UNRWA's recent decision to suspend the supply of food provisions to refugees in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and host Arab countries. The delegations explained the dangers and dimensions of the decision with regard to the rights of the refugees and affirmed their complete rejection of the decision.

The delegations affirmed their appreciation for Jordan under His Majesty King Husayn and for his constant concern for the refugees' affairs and interests. They also expressed their confidence that the Jordanian government would continue its efforts on the Arab and international levels, and at the United Nations, to repeal that decision and to safeguard the rights of the refugees.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran explained the Jordanian Government's position which rejects the decision, and its awareness of its dimensions, dangers and political aims which affect the rights of the Palestinian refugees and the Palestinian issue -- the crux of the dispute in the region. He said Jordan has firmly rejected UNRWA's decision and has called for an emergency meeting of those who supervise refugee affairs in the host Arab countries to repeal the decision.

The prime minister said that the government will hold intensive contacts with countries in the Arab League, Islamic Conference Organization, Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations to discuss and repeal this serious decision. He said the government will also call on the international community to continue to shoulder its responsibility toward the Palestinian refugees.

During the meeting, the two sides held an open and candid discussion of issues that interest the citizens, particularly the Jordanian-Palestinian talks which were held in Amman recently. Badran affirmed that the talks were held in a brotherly atmosphere in which a feeling of frankness, sincerity, and responsibility prevailed. He said the talks were positive, constructive and stressed the importance of continuing joint action in the next stage to regain the land and to consolidate the presence of its owners in it.

The prime minister voiced his pride and appreciation of the valor and heroism of the kin-folk in the occupied territories, and in their steadfastness against the expansionist designs of the occupation authorities. He asked the delegation from the refugee camps in the West Bank to convey his greetings to them and his pride in their steadfastness.

At the end of the meeting, members of the delegations thanked the prime minister and the Jordanian Government for their efforts to preserve the interests of the refugees and asked the prime minister to convey their regards to His Majesty King Husayn and their pride in his brave pan-Arab stands.

The meeting was attended by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied territories; Hikmat as-Sakit, minister of state for prime minister's affairs; and Shawkat Mahmud, occupied Territories Ministry under secretary.

WORKERS UNIONS CONDEMN SYRIAN STAND ON PLO

JN261043 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 26 Oct 82 p 16

[Text] Amman (PETRA) -- Jordan's workers have stressed that the national unity between the Palestinians and Jordanians -- sons of the one Arab people -- is a true example of Arab unity.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Central Council of the General Federation of Workers Unions in Jordan said that the workers of steadfast Jordan have always been a symbol of the sacred national unity uniting the sons of the one Arab people west and east of the [Jordan] River in one family -- the family of Al-Muhajirin and Al-Ansar [followers of Prophet Muhammad]. These workers were and will always remain advocates of unity, and a pillar of national and pan-Arab struggle. The statement denounced the attempts to cast doubt on the PLO leadership and to influence the Palestinian decision. The following is the text of the statement:

The Central Council of the General Federation of Workers Unions in Jordan stresses that all workers of steadfast Jordan have always been a symbol of the sacred national unity uniting the sons of the one Arab people west and east of the Jordan River in one family -- the family of Al-Muhajirin and Al-Ansar. These workers were and will always remain advocates of unity and a pillar of national and pan-Arab struggle because they firmly believe that Arab unity is the road leading to strength, victory, and liberation. The national unity between the Palestinians and Jordanians -- sons of the one Arab people -- has always been a true example of Arab unity, because it is based on the people's alliance and common destiny. This unity is also based on fraternity, love, cooperation, mutual help, and faithful persistent work, not on demagoguery and false slogans.

The federation's Central Council and all Jordan's workers, while welcoming the fraternal meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO -- the Palestinian Arab people's sole legitimate representative -- support the unitary steps that will strengthen our unity and increase our steadfastness and ability to confront all our nation's enemies. Jordan's workers also strongly denounce and condemn the factional regime now ruling Arab Syria for its attempts to plot against the unity of the Palestinian Revolution, cast doubt on the PLO leadership, and influence the Palestinian decision. This regime should be satisfied with the answer that came from the people in the occupied Arab territories when these people asserted their confidence in and rallied around the PLO and its leader, Yasir 'Arafat. This regime should also be satisfied with the Arab nation's denunciation of these attempts which serve only Israel and its expansionist and aggressive ambitions.

The unitary steps between Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships were supported and welcomed on the Arab and international levels. They were opposed only by the Zionist gang's government and the factional, secessionist and isolationist regime ruling over fraternal Syria. However, this is not the first time the two regimes' interests met, as both had earlier supported the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the threat it posed to the eastern flank of our Arab nation's steadfastness.

The Palestinian Revolution, under its wise and successful leadership, emerged from Lebanon's battle with heads held high after scoring brilliant pages of heroism and steadfastness and after achieving political victory on the international level. This revolution has enjoyed the support and sympathy of all peoples, toppled all false slogans, and unmasked some regimes which used to boast of steadfastness and confrontation and trade with slogans of unity and struggle.

The PLO will remain a symbol of struggle and a hope for victory and liberation. The PLO's leadership will remain faithful to the Palestinian people's interests and an object of these people's confidence. The sacred Jordanian-Palestinian unity will remain an example and a nucleus for Arab unity. Our Jordanian and Palestinian people will remain a citadel of steadfastness under which all ambitions and plots will flounder.

Long live the unity of our Palestinian-Jordanian Arab people! Long live the Palestinian Revolution as a symbol of our nation's struggle!

AL-JUMAYYIL, DRAPER DISCUSS WITHDRAWAL PLAN

NC281245 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil met this morning with U.S. envoy Morris Draper, in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and U.S. Ambassador in Beirut Robert Dillon. They discussed the U.S. proposals concerning the new phase of withdrawals.

The Lebanese officials and the U.S. working team, led by Draper, are not revealing the points under discussion. However, the prevailing idea is that the discussion dealt with the implementation of a new phase of withdrawals under which Israel will evacuate an area extending south to the Ad-Damur River, including some parts of Ash-Shuf and the 'Alayh district, while the Syrian forces will leave the Al-Matn areas for Al-Biqa'. After this phase has been completed and after the Lebanese Army, in coordination with the multinational force, has assumed the responsibility for security in this area -- including the Beirut-Damascus highway -- a final phase will be implemented for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory before the end of this year, according to U.S. officials.

Available reports on Draper's tour indicate that his arrival in Beirut yesterday is a first stopover in a tour that will include Israel, Syria and Saudi Arabia.

On leaving the Presidential Palace at 1130, U.S. Ambassador Dillon was asked about the atmosphere. He replied that everything is well.

It has been learned that the meetings at the Republican Palace included a meeting of the higher liaison committee under the chairmanship of President al-Jumayyil and in the presence of Prime Minister al-Wazzan and envoy Draper. The discussions at the meeting dealt with the security situation and the work of the multinational force.

At 1245, Draper came out and answered reporters' questions, saying that the talks with President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan were good and centered on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Al-Wazzan Comments on Meeting

NC281924 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The subject of the Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian Forces' withdrawal from Lebanon occupied the major part of the attention of officials today. President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil met with U.S. envoy Morris Draper, in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said after the meeting: I said yesterday that our main pre-occupation is to end the Israeli occupation and to ensure the other necessary withdrawals in order to restore our complete sovereignty over our territory. Two days ago we were awaiting Mr Draper's arrival to begin this stage of the negotiations to achieve the aim I spoke about. However, a health problem delayed his arrival so the meeting was held today.

He added: The discussion was lengthy and the deliberations on various ideas was comprehensive. As a result of these discussions, we were able to draw up the foundation principles and concepts for the talks with the parties concerned to bring about the withdrawal. What I have learned is that Mr Draper will soon leave for Israel to continue the discussion, and then return here to resume the discussions with us.

Asked what is new on the matter of the withdrawals, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: You know that after the tour of his excellency the president and the talks he held with President Reagan, and the talks which took place in Washington with the Arab delegation and with Israeli officials -- all this has created a new atmosphere and new elements to help push matters forward.

Regarding the Lebanese proposals to bring about the withdrawals, he said: We have one proposal, the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution calling for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal -- that is to say that the withdrawal should be from all Lebanese territory unconditionally. He expressed the hope that the withdrawal will take place all at once.

He was asked: Still, Israel has certain conditions. What is Lebanon's position on the Israeli conditions, and have they been discussed with Mr Draper? He replied: We have not yet been officially informed of these conditions.

He was asked: Through the existing efforts, will the Lebanese-Israeli armistice commission be activated? He replied: This is part of the expected instruments. The armistice commission or the liaison committee are instruments through which we shall act at the appropriate time.

SYRIA, LEBANON TO NEGOTIATE TROOP WITHDRAWAL

GF281522 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 28 Oct (QNA) -- The QNA correspondent in Damascus learned from diplomatic sources here today that there are contacts between the Syrian and Lebanese Governments that are aimed at forming a Syrian-Lebanese committee to negotiate the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanese territory after the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Lebanese land. The negotiations will be held on the basis that Syria had entered Lebanon with the approval of the legal Lebanese authorities to help prevent further fighting. The withdrawal of the Syrian troops will be discussed by the two fraternal countries and does not require any foreign mediation.

On the other hand, responsible Palestinian sources announced here that the withdrawal of Palestinian troops from Lebanon is linked with the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Lebanese land and that the PLO will not accept any kind of international guarantee. These sources said that the exit of these troops from Lebanon can be settled through negotiations with the legal Lebanese authorities, but not before the withdrawal of the Israeli troops.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ARMY, MILITIA

PM281123 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 25-31 Oct 82 pp 16, 17

[Defense and Education Minister 'Isam Khuri interviewed by Hashim Qasim -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Defense Law was approved some time ago but there have been objections to some of its articles by certain military people who claim the law weakens the military branch and limits its powers. Is there any inclination to amend this law?

[Answer] First let me say that I assumed the post of defense minister not more than 2 weeks ago and therefore I cannot dwell on details or delicate matters. However, the Defense Law was drawn up to serve and organize the Lebanese military establishment. It is not gospel. If I and the government see new, acceptable, and constructive objections, we will not reject them. We will try to introduce the necessary legislation to ensure that the national military establishment will grow and flourish.

[Question] Could you elaborate more and state the broad lines of the Lebanese Army's policy and plans?

[Answer] Army policy is drawn up by the government headed by the president of the republic. I will give you the four main features of this policy:

1. We want a strong army stemming from all Lebanon for a whole, united Lebanon.
2. We want a strong and efficient army capable of dealing with any encroachment on public liberties and of confronting the aggressors and deterring the covetous.
3. This most silent force -- the army -- will be the most effective.
4. We want the Lebanese Army to be a sharp sword in the hands of those who are loyal to Lebanon against its enemies.

[Question] National service, or compulsory conscription, strengthens national nerves considerably and at the same time solves many domestic problems. How do you view this matter?

[Answer] We will give it due attention.

[Question] Will it be applied and will a national service law be promulgated?

[Answer] There is no disagreement on this issue. The problem is the possibilities.

[Question] Just over a month ago the army took some successful steps. It entered Beirut and disarmed areas. It was well received in West Beirut but after a while objections began to emerge. The objections were mainly to the way the raids were carried out and to the attitude of certain individuals. This has had its negative effects. What is your comment?

[Answer] If you do not work you do not make mistakes. Every positive step is usually accompanied by some drawbacks. The general objections may not all be based on facts. Some objections may be unfair. God forgive these people. We can understand it when people talk about public liberties, but what is the value of these liberties if there is no security and stability? If we really want to protect public liberties decisively then we must root out the elements of evil that obstruct public life. Just imagine an entire city sitting on top of stores and tunnels filled with all kinds of weapons. It is a very strange thing in a country seeking to regain its health, sovereignty and legality.

[Question] Not long ago there was a plan to strengthen the army. One of its aims was to dissolve the militias and attach them to the national military establishment. What happened to this plan?

[Answer] There are numerous military forces in Lebanon. Some of them are alien and some are Lebanese. We must first work for the withdrawal of foreign forces. As for the question of the militias, the government and the Defense Ministry will give it special attention with a view to restoring the full powers of the legitimate authority. Implementing the security plan and increasing the area of army deployment will make the legitimate authority the only authority in Lebanon. First and foremost, this is a question of fraternity among the people of this country. It is premature to go into details, because this is a delicate matter requiring careful study by the government.

AL-ITTIHAD ON AL-JUMAYYIL'S UPCOMING ARAB TOUR

GF281848 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Oct (QNA) -- Press reports published here today, said that the Lebanese working paper that President Amin al-Jumayyil will present to the leaders of the Arab countries during his visit at the beginning of next month has been prepared. Those countries are: the Arab Gulf countries, Syria and Morocco.

Quoting reliable Lebanese sources, the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD said today that the feasibility of the Lebanese president's visit to Egypt following this tour, which will have significant implications -- foremost among which are Lebanon's Arab policy, and the Arab stand on this policy on the domestic, Arab and international levels -- is currently being discussed.

The newspaper said that during his tour, the Lebanese president will present several security, political and economic issues. It pointed out that during his visit to Syria, he will ask for the establishment of official relations by opening up embassies in Damascus and Beirut and through uniting efforts in the fields of economy and trade. While in Riyadh, he will discuss a working paper that deals with terms -- which the paper described as of the utmost importance in regard to political, economic and trade relations -- and the support which Lebanon is expecting in its reconstruction efforts.

Quoting official sources at the B'abda Palace, the Lebanese presidential headquarters, the newspaper said that Lebanon's demands will tackle several other issues. Among them are: compensating (?deportees) from various parts of Lebanon for the damage they sustained during the Lebanese war, providing compensation to the victims of this war, and providing aid to the Lebanese Army by a number of countries that will pay for military equipment directly to the exporting countries.

The paper said that during his meetings with Arab leaders, President Amin al-Jumayyil will affirm that there will not be any Lebanese action without having the prior understanding of the Arabs, and there will be no agreements with the Israeli enemy without an Arab consensus. In addition, all intimidation of Palestinian civilians residing in Lebanon will end and ending all actions that might [rest of passage not received].

P. AL-JUMAYYIL DENIES PHALANGE VISITED SYRIA

NC281307 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has denied that a delegation, headed by him or by someone else, visited Syria, as has been circulated by local and regional mass media. Nevertheless, the Phalangists do not have any reservation or feelings of victory toward any Arab state or side. They have, rather, been calling for positive initiatives and a productive dialogue.

The leader of the Phalange drew attention to the danger stemming from some mass media's incorrect or untruthful information -- for any reason or objective. The leader of the Phalange reaffirmed that intensively bargaining for information every day, be it spoken, viewed, or read, is more dangerous than the atomic bomb, which was used only once. Also, the harm, which results from slanted information or information pointed in the wrong direction, is stronger and more dangerous than the harm done by weapons. We Lebanese have suffered a great deal more from experiencing this than any other society.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil added that it is time steps were taken in the right direction and that stability was maintained. We all are responsible today and called upon, each in his own field, to work for salvation and recovery. But, the mass media shoulders the most important role in reforming and serving society, the homeland and the citizen.

DAMASCUS RADIO COMMENTS ON DRAPER'S MISSION

JN281620 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Oct 82

[From the "On the Events" program]

[Text] It was recently reported that the United States is trying to form a team to negotiate between Lebanon and Israel in order to impose Israeli arrangements in Lebanon. Although the U.S. administration claims that it is neutral on the Lebanese issue, political observers disagree. They believe that no matter how hard Washington tries to appear neutral, it invariably ends up supporting Israel. Since this is the White House's firm position, Reagan and his group can only change its outward appearance.

On his new mission, which is being reported by U.S. and Israeli media, Draper will tackle the issue of withdrawal from Lebanon. Draper and his friend Habib were previously informed of the Syrian position -- that there are no problems, because Syrian forces did not enter Lebanon to remain there. Syria refuses to accept any equation between its forces and the invading Israeli forces, because the Syrian forces are legitimate forces that entered Lebanon at the request of the legitimate authority there. Also, Syrian forces are stationed on Arab land, and the issue must be dealt with by the Lebanese Government. However, the Israeli forces are foreign invading forces that entered Lebanon by force, destroyed, killed and made many people homeless.

If the U.S. administration is seriously concerned about Lebanon's security and independence, then the main conditions that must be satisfied to achieve that will be the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Also, pressure must not be exerted on the Lebanese Government to achieve Israel's ambitions in Lebanon and to lessen the sovereignty of the legitimate authority over all of Lebanon, particularly the south, where Israeli ambitions are known.

Israel intended that the U.S. envoy's new mission would begin amid tense military conditions. It has sent its air force on daily sorties over Beirut and other Lebanese areas as provocations and attempts to show its strength. In this way, Israel is trying to influence the negotiations and to threaten the use of force in order to impose its political and military conditions, particularly after failing to achieve the Galilee operations objectives -- a peace treaty with Lebanon, the establishment of a government loyal to it and segregating southern Lebanon from the rest of the country to be ruled by the renegade major and Israeli agent, Sa'd Haddad.

Syria will not place any obstacles in the face of a just settlement that would preserve Lebanon's land and people. Syria, however, refuses to be treated the same way as the invading aggressive Israel. The success of Draper's mission depends mainly on submitting a plan that would first call for a complete Israeli withdrawal. After that there will be no problem. What is important is the preservation of the unity of Lebanon's land and people and permitting the legitimate Lebanese authority to attend to its own affairs without any U.S. or Israeli pressure. This is the way to an acceptable and just solution. The threat to use force will not scare us and will not divert us from our principled positions.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON FES COMMITTEE'S U.S. MISSION

JN270916 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) -- In today's comment, TISHRIN says that although no clear statement has been issued so far on the talks the Fes summit seven-member committee held with the U.S. administration, leaks by U.S. circles about the committee's positive attitude toward the Reagan plan indicate that this committee has begun to turn away from clarifying the Fes resolutions to discussing the Reagan plan.

The paper adds that according to these leaks, the line taken by the committee has shifted from clarifying the unanimous Fes summit resolutions to the permanent member states of the UN Security Council to listening to the advantages of the Reagan plan from the Americans.

TISHRIN says it is not yet clear if this line will end at this point or proceed further toward implementing the Reagan plan, including the amendments the Americans intend to introduce for Begin's sake.

The paper adds: It is strange indeed that the Arabs have not adopted a single logical stand toward the USSR commensurate with its strong and sincere support for the Fes resolutions. Instead, they left those resolutions outside the walls of the White House and proceeded to discuss the Reagan plan.

TISHRIN concludes: A close look at this blind Arab rush to the backers of our enemy is sufficient to establish that it is the Arabs who, with their own hands, are dealing trump cards to the United States. The Arabs complain, saying they are being treated unfairly and that they are the victims of aggression, but the strange thing is that they plead their case to the unjust and the aggressor himself.

ATH-THAWRAH COMMENTS ON SYRIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

JN281044 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0733 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 28 Oct (SANA) — The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says today that Syrian-Soviet relations, during their developed march, have proved to be an outstanding example for relations among freedom forces in the world, which enjoy a common denominator: a joint struggle in the interest of right, justice, peace and progress and a confrontation of oppression, aggression and economic and social injustice.

In its leading commentary on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation relations, ATH-THAWRAH says that these relations have also proved that cooperation between the two friendly countries serves not only the interests of Syria and the Soviet Union but also the issue of peace and justice in the Middle East and throughout the world.

[Words indistinct] is fully aware of the importance of the role being played by the friendly Soviet Union and the socialist countries, on the international level, on the level of bilateral relations with our people in strengthening their steadfastness.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes its commentary by stating that all this has asserted that the progressive and freedom- and peace-loving forces in the world have affirmed their understanding of the dimensions of Syria's battle in its capacity as a country supporting freedom, progress and liberation. Syria's current stand against imperialism and Zionist forces renders its role significant and distinguished acquiring broad world appreciation and support.

BEGIN ADDRESSES HERUT CONFERENCE 28 OCTOBER

Lebanon Evacuation Conditions

TA281755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Report on Prime Minister Menahem Begin's address to the Herut conference on 28 October, with previously recorded excerpt of Begin's address, by Razi Barqay -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Razi Barqay] As planned in advance, there was no mention of disputes at the Herut Central Committee convention, everything was postponed to another time. The prime minister, in a long political speech, did not touch at all on what caused excitement in his movement in the last few weeks. He repeats the story of Operation Peace for Galilee and among other things he touches on the Israeli security demands on its southern [as heard] border with Lebanon.

[Menahem Begin] We should see to it that the terrorists do not remain in Lebanon, that every last one of them leaves, that the Syrian Army leaves Lebanon. Under those conditions, the IDF as well will leave Lebanon and we will maintain this 40-50 km security belt under the promised conditions that will guarantee that the bloodshed inflicted from southern Lebanon against the north of Eretz Yisra'el will not be renewed, and the center of terror that existed in Lebanon for so many years and which extended its devouring hands not only against us, but against many countries in the world, will be totally exterminated.

Those are the conditions that we publicly present, in order to guarantee the peace between us and Lebanon forever. And we will insist on those conditions and we mainly have the agreement [haskama] of the United States that the IDF and the Syrian Army will leave Lebanon at the same time. The Jewish soldier will not leave Lebanon if the Syrian soldier does not leave it. It goes without saying that the terrorists should be the first to leave Lebanon. This issue is under tripartite negotiations and we hope that it will bear the required fruit. We will not give up this fruit of victory which was gained under such difficult conditions.

[Barqay] Whoever is looking for headlines in the prime minister's speech will not find them, but on the podium now is the elderly leader of the Herut movement, Yohanan Baader, and he makes a warm speech in defense of Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. This is all done with good humor and the public reacts with applause. Arik Sharon cannot hide his satisfaction. The prime minister himself spoke for a little under an hour, brought the center to its feet and as said, he totally ignores the internal situation in the Herut movement. Begin set the tune here. There is going to be a consensus in Herut this evening.

Autonomy Talks, 'Libel'

TA290843 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0615 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Report on Prime Minister Menahem Begin's address to the Herut conference on 28 October, with previously recorded excerpts of Begin's address, by Pe'erli Shahar -- recorded]

[Excerpt] On renewing the autonomy talks, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that Israel is ready to negotiate at any time decided upon, if the negotiations are according to the Camp David accords:

[Manahem Begin] We will send a delegation from the State of Israel to any international convention that will discuss, on the basis of Camp David, giving full autonomy to the Arab residents in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, as we have pledged. Under any other conditions, we will not be able to do this.

[Shahar] The prime minister attacked those, both inside and outside the country, who criticize the government about anything concerning Operation Peace for Galilee and the massacre in the refugee camps in Beirut:

[Menahem Begin] And, if we have to decide whether all this incitement, all these false accusations, all the blood libels, all the vehement curses, all the insults, can stand in face of the fact that we gave the 200,000 residents of the Galilee security and peace, and we gave a chance to all the residents of Israel to live in peace in the future, then we will accept anything that is hurled at us, all that was said against us, even the most horrible and negative things, knowing that the victory and the achievement will stand forever in the annals of Israel.

Herut's 'Special Mission'

TA282040 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has opened the Herut movement's Central Committee discussion with a political address in which he said that Israel is willing to take part in an international conference of any composition to discuss autonomy if the conference is based on the Camp David accords. Here is a segment of the prime minister's speech:

[Begin Begin videotape] The IDF's deterrent force has been proven as it had not been proven for many years. All of our enemies know today that they must not raise a hand against Israel. Therefore, we must say that as a result of Operation Peace for Galilee -- peace for the Galilee -- we have ensured the peace of Israel, on all its borders. Syria has learned its lesson and is incapable of attacking us. Jordan cannot launch a war against us. In spite of all the difficulties and all the negative things we know about, the peace treaty between us and Egypt, its commitment concerning the demilitarized area in the Sinai and peaceful relations, does exist.

And therefore, we can say that for a prolonged period, by virtue of the two decisions -- to eliminate the danger from the east, and to eliminate the bloodshed and danger from the north -- we have given peace to our nation, on all of the country's borders for a very prolonged period. [applause]

What special mission has been imposed on us, on the government whose policies we influence and on our movement? I will answer in the shortest and simplest statement: Jabotinsky's movement has existed for three generations; it has performed historic deeds; it has contributed to the nation's redemption. It has been chosen democratically to manage the nation's business. In slightly more than 5 years, it has done great and important deeds in the political, security and social spheres on behalf of the nation. However, if you want to encapsulate in a short sentence what our mission is in the near and foreseeable future -- a historical mission, in the full meaning of the concept -- it is to ensure that Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip are never handed over to foreign rule, [end videotape]

Magen-Milo-Reiser Statement

TA282028 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Report by Menasha Raz from Herut Central Committee convention on 28 October -- videotaped]

[Excerpt] At this moment, the Herut Central Committee discussions are being conducted calmly. It appears that the tranquil atmosphere was achieved mainly as a result of a statement presented jointly by MK's David Magen, Roni Milo and Mikha'el Reiser.

Each of the three supports a different Herut Cabinet minister among whom differences of opinion have emerged in recent months and among whom tension has been created against the backdrop of the succession affair and the Peace for Galilee war.

Milo is considered the representative of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir; Magen is considered Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's representative; and Reiser the representative of Deputy Prime Minister David Levi.

The three MK's formulated a short joint statement containing two clauses: First, the Herut Knesset faction expresses total confidence in the Cabinet and all of its moves in Operation Peace for Galilee, and second, the faction calls on all Central Committee members to unite around all the movement's representatives in the Cabinet and the Knesset.

'SOURCES' SKEPTICAL OF REACHING LEBANON AGREEMENT

TA290539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] This morning, the prime minister will hear a report from Morris Draper on his talks in Beirut on the evacuation of foreign forces from Lebanon. The defense minister and foreign minister will also take part in the meeting.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that in the talks today, they will discuss the security arrangements to be decided upon in Lebanon in view of the IDF withdrawal. The U.S. administration estimates that it will not be able to bring about the early withdrawal of the PLO, and in its opinion the PLO will be evacuated at the same time as the evacuation of Israel and Syria.

Political sources in Jerusalem doubt the ability of mediator Draper to reach an arrangement [hesder] in Lebanon. Those sources hope that Ambassador Philip Habib will return to the area soon, and will handle the negotiations himself.

SHIM'ON SCHIFFER REPORTS ON BEGIN-DRAPER TALKS

TA291201 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer interviewed by announcer Ze'ev Kohen, in the studio -- live]

[Text] The prime minister met this morning with U.S. envoy Morris Draper, who reported to Begin on his talks in Beirut, and brought the agreement [haskamata] of the Lebanese Government to establish a joint committee with Israel to discuss the arrangements [hesderim] in Lebanon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio. Shalom.

[Schiffer] Shalom.

[Question] What is known about those talks?

[Answer] Morris Draper reported to the prime minister about the agreement of the Lebanese Government to establish a joint committee with Israel to discuss the security arrangements, and on the ways to evacuate all the foreign forces from this state. Representatives from the United States will also take part in this committee. It seems that the committee will begin work in a few days.

For a long time the two sides discussed the character of the committee and the subjects to be discussed by it. The prime minister stressed that the talks must end with a brief [sikum] signed by both governments' representatives.

The Lebanese would like to renew the negotiations in the framework of the cease-fire committee, whose activity was stopped in 1967. Political sources in Jerusalem do assign great importance to the name of the committee and to the matter of the framework. According to them, the main thing is the issues to be discussed, and as was said, that the representatives of both will sign an open and binding agreement [heskem] afterwards.

It should also be said, as Uri Poratz the prime minister's advisor for media affairs, noted after the meeting, that the meeting with Morris Draper today was positive and helpful. The U.S. ambassador brought the prime minister information about the condition of Israeli prisoners in Syria, and about the missing persons from the Peace for Galilee war. Israel is making a supreme effort in this affair to get information and to find out what happened to those IDF soldiers, who are considered missing. All dealings in this business are secret.

Before meeting the prime minister, Ambassador Draper met with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. In this meeting, he reported that President al-Jumayyil will also establish a joint committee with the Syrians for discussing the evacuation of their forces. He also reported on the power struggle among the different factions of which the Government in Lebanon is comprised, and estimated that Amin al-Jumayyil is succeeding in forming the main power in the state around him.

To sum up: Today it was revealed again that there is still a long way for the sides to go until arrangements are found that will bring about the evacuation of the IDF and the other forces from Lebanon.

IDF SOLDIER WOUNDED IN SIDON ATTACK 28 OCTOBER

TA281602 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1558 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] An IDF soldier was wounded this afternoon by gunfire in Sidon, the IDF spokesman has reported. At about 1300, two unidentified persons approached a parked military vehicle and fired at an IDF soldier sitting in it. Another soldier who was in the vehicle opened fire at the attackers, but they succeeded in fleeing. Two local residents were wounded by the soldier's gunfire. IDF soldiers began a search to find the attackers.

BAZOOKAS FIRED AT BUS NORTH OF TYRE 28 OCTOBER

TA282100 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2055 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] [no dateline as received], (ITIM) -- The IDF spokesman has announced that several bazookas were fired this evening around 1900 at an Israeli bus travelling on the coastal road north of Tyre. No one was hurt. IDF soldiers began a search for the culprits.

IDF SOLDIER KILLED NEAR 'ALAYH 28 OCTOBER

TA290702 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0656 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] An IDF soldier was killed last night at about 2200 by gunfire in an ambush of an IDF vehicle that was moving south toward 'Alayh. This was announced by the IDF spokesman. The soldier's family has been notified. IDF soldiers have begun combing the area.

'RELIABLE SOURCES' DENY SYRIAN BUILDUP IN AL-BIQA'

TA281125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Reliable sources told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that there is no truth to the reports coming from Lebanon that the Syrians have brought missile batteries to the Al-Biqa'.

Our correspondent notes that this might be an attempt by elements in Lebanon to heat up the sector on the eve of renewing the negotiations over the evacuation of foreign forces from Lebanon. The Syrians are deployed in the Al-Biqa' with 1,000 tanks and 3 armored divisions. The IDF made it clear in the past that it will not allow anti-aircraft missiles to be brought into Lebanon to prevent a threat to Israel's freedom of flight in this country.

OPPOSITION GROWING IN LEBANON TO TRADE WITH ISRAEL

TA271658 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Report by Gabi Zohar]

[Text] A few days ago, an explosive charge was placed at the door of the home of a Sidon travel agent who organizes tours of Lebanese tourists to Israel, in reaction to the agent's cooperation with Israel.

This is the second time in recent weeks that a bomb has been planted at the agent's home for this reason. Meanwhile, opposition has grown in southern Lebanon to economic cooperation with Israel, amid protests that Israel is "strangling" Lebanon economically.

A report to this effect was submitted to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The report said that Israel is bringing produce into Lebanon, and Lebanese merchants and certain Lebanese branches, are stagnating without the possibility of recovering.

In reaction, the IDF spokesman in Lebanon told me that in view of the atmosphere that has been created against Israel in Lebanon's economic sectors, and the threats against Lebanese merchants and businessmen not to cooperate with Israel, the IDF's liaison unit in Lebanon has decided to lower the level of official economic activity between Israel and southern Lebanese merchants. The spokesman stressed that not only are no Lebanese merchants forced to buy produce from Israel, but Israel has barred the export of citrus fruit, apples and potatoes from Israel to Lebanon following the flood of the Lebanese market by local produce of this type.

It has also been learned that Lebanese can export their produce to Syria, and from there to the Persian Gulf states, without any problem -- just as before the war.

'POLITICAL SOURCES' CRITICIZE EGYPTIAN STATEMENTS

TA290605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The Egyptian prime minister has said that the Israeli steps in Lebanon were a giant and cruel crime. In a public speech, Ahmad Muhyi ad-Din said that Menahem Begin's policy harms the ties between Israel and Egypt, and Israeli policy in the world.

Political sources in Jerusalem took a grave view of the Egyptian defense minister's statements about forming a joint Arab strategy against Israel. Those sources note that this statement is reminiscent of Egyptian statements from the time before the peace treaty. The political sources in Jerusalem also expressed astonishment over the fact that the United States is ignoring the deterioration of relations between Israel and Egypt, despite the warnings voiced by Israel.

Our political correspondent has discovered that the foreign minister will tell his Egyptian counterpart that Israel is ready to renew the negotiations over the disputed area in Tabah, but only after relations between Cairo and Jerusalem return to normal, and after Ambassador Murtada returns to Israel.

EGYPT ATTEMPTS TO DISRUPT TOURISM IN TABAH

TA281023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Because of the dispute over the ownership of the Tabah area near Elat, Egypt has begun to work to disrupt tourism in the region of the Israeli hotels. Cairo has appealed officially to all the travel agencies in Britain and demanded [darsha] that they should not organize tourist groups to stay in Tabah. Our correspondent Eytan Rabin reports that letters have also been sent to world travel agencies from Egypt saying that Israel is violating agreements in Tabah. The tourist agents are called upon to boycott the area until the dispute is settled.

Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir this morning demanded the Foreign Ministry react sharply to the Egyptians' moves. He said Cairo is acting in an unprecedented way and this is putting us back to the days of the Arab boycott.

SHARIR COMMENTS ON TABAH HOTEL OPENING

TA281637 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1530 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Report on Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir's remarks on the opening of the Sonesta Hotel in Tabah, with previously recorded excerpt of Sharir's remarks, by Li'or Friedman -- recorded]

[Excerpt] In mid-November, Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir is going to dedicate the Sonesta Hotel, which has been built in Tabah. In his view, there is no room for regarding the hotel's opening as an Israeli provocation of Egypt.

[Begin Sharir recording] We are building a hotel there. We are about to finish it; the Egyptians know this. I think that an empty hotel does not contribute to peace. I think that the movement of tourists in the area will contribute to and strengthen peace. Therefore, I regard the hotel as a peace project, as a bridge between the two nations, a project of understanding, and most definitely, it will not harm the peace process between the two sides. [end recording]

The Foreign Ministry is still studying the message received last night from Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in which he asked for the resumption of the negotiations on the border demarcation in the Tabah area. Our correspondent 'Oz Frenkel notes that the Egyptians claim that the imminent opening of the hotel is in violation of the arrangement barring new construction and activity in the area before the settlement of the border dispute. Jerusalem sources claim that the hotel's opening is not new activity, and this was made clear to the Egyptians when the arrangement was established.

'ABANDONED' HOUSES DESTROYED IN HEBRON

TA290847 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by David Richardson]

[Excerpts] Israeli settlers last night used a tractor to destroy several abandoned buildings adjacent to the Avraham Avinu Synagogue in the ancient Jewish quarter -- the first stage of a plan to build 21 apartments in the heart of this Arab town.

The settlers began work in the early hours of yesterday afternoon and continued till 8 p.m. At one stage the military commander of the Judaea district came to see what was happening and, according to one report, ordered the settlers to stop and remove the tractor.

However, Gush Emunim leader Beni Katzover, who was on the scene last night, said that the army officer was "simply unaware" of a government decision to allow work on the project to begin.

Hebron Mayor Mustafa an-Natshah told THE JERUSALEM POST last night that some of the buildings destroyed are owned by Arabs who hold title deeds but were evicted several years ago.

He warned that since the buildings in the area are all linked one to another and none are reinforced with steel or concrete, destroying one seriously endangers those adjacent to it.

The settlers confirmed this, pointing to the teetering walls and cracked roofs that had endangered the tractor.

The Hebron municipality yesterday condemned the settlers' action as "criminal and inhumane." In a cable sent to the UN secretary general the town council said that the Israeli Government's decision was part of a plan "to evict the Arab residents of the town."

WEST BANK LAND DEAL TO BE SIGNED 'IN 3 DAYS'

TA272111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The company building the houses on the Nofim site in western Samaria will sign a deal for the purchase of land with the Israel Land Administration in 3 days. A decision to this effect was made today at a meeting of members of the Israel Land Administration, representatives of the attorney general's office and representatives of the Defense Ministry. The Nofim company will build 700 housing units in western Samaria and has already sold 200 to the public, even though it did not hold the title to the land.

SETTLERS CLAIM GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGING RIOTS

TA290831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The council of Jewish settlers in Judaea and Samaria has accused the government of tying the hands of the IDF soldiers in the area, thus encouraging the last wave of riots. This announcement was published following an incident yesterday in which two children of settlers were wounded near the Ad-Duhayshah refugee camp in the Bethlehem area. The settlers also think that the riots will be renewed because of the wild incitement against them. And, they say, that they will not put up with the situation for long. The council calls on the government to keep the roads open in the area.

DUDIN TO PROPOSE AID FOR PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

TA281341 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Mustafa Dudin, the head of the union of village leagues in the territories, is proposing to his colleagues that they call upon the Government of Israel to permit Palestinians from southern Lebanon to settle in the territories. He told our correspondent Arye Gus that he is disturbed by the situation of the Palestinians there, especially with the approach of winter. He will put forward his proposal at the rally of village leagues in 2 weeks. He expressed his hope that after the war in Lebanon, a peace agreement will be signed between Israel and Lebanon. Dudin thinks that the war in Lebanon proved that an external factor trying to represent the Palestinians in the territories is doomed to failure. He revealed that he aims to hold a congress of all the elements in the territories with the goal of maintaining a dialogue with Israel about a solution to the Palestinian problem.

JORDAN ESTABLISHES REFUGEE COMMITTEES IN W. BANK

TA281552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Refugee committees were established by Jordan in the refugee camps in Judaea and Samaria and this step prompted opposition among some of the refugees. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reported that Jordan initiated the establishing of the committees in order to protest the minimizing of the presence of UNRWA in the camps. But, there are those who suspect that those committees will stay on to manage the camps after UNRWA leaves them completely, and in this way Jordan will force a one-sided solution on the problem of the refugees from the war of independence.

Over 2 years ago there was a dispute between Jordan and the PLO after a department for taking care of the refugee camps was established in the Jordanian office for territories affairs. The PLO saw this as an attempt to push UNRWA aside and to bring about the end of the refugees problem without bringing about a political solution to the Palestinian issue.

NAVON TO MEET REAGAN IN WASHINGTON NEXT MONTH

TA282010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The White House has announced that President Navon will visit Washington next month and will meet with President Reagan. The announcement said that Navon will visit Washington on what has been described as a working visit.

In Jerusalem, the president's office has reported that Yitzhaq Navon is leaving for the United States with his wife for a 9-day visit. He will meet with administration figures, intellectuals and artists, but his visit will center on Jewish communities and organizations, where he will discuss Jewish education and youth 'aliya.

SPOKESMAN: LABOR PARTY WILL NOT MEET WITH PLO

TA290630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The PLO representative in Italy has said that his organization is interested in a dialogue with the Labor Party in Israel, about self-determination rights for the Palestinians. In reaction, the Labor Party spokesman said that the party is ready to negotiate with any Palestinian element striving for peace, which will recognize the existence of Israel and refrain from terror. In the party's opinion, the PLO does not meet these terms.

DOLINSKY DENIES KAKH MOVEMENT CONNECTION

TA290848 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Morton Dolinsky, the Herut activist who is to be named acting director of the Government Press Office, yesterday denied ever having been a member of Rabbi Me'ir Kahane's extreme right-wing Kakh movement.

Dolinsky, speaking on Israel television said that he had always opposed what Kakh stood for in Israel. He explained that he had served as an adviser to Kahane when the latter had set up his Jewish Defense League in the U.S. in the late 1960's when the issue was the attempt to expel Jewish teachers from the New York school system.

THE JERUSALEM POST yesterday reported Dolinsky's connections with the league. The Hebrew dailies, however, made the league and Kakh synonymous, which lead to Dolinsky's denial.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER 'IVRI VISITS CHILE 27 OCTOBER

TA281339 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The commander of the Israel Air Force, Gen David 'Ivri, arrived in Santiago last night for a 6-day visit at the invitation of Chile's Air Force. General 'Ivri is reciprocating a visit to Israel last year by the head of Chile's Air Force.

NEW IDF AIR FORCE COMMANDER TO BE APPOINTED

TA281459 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1450 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Brig Gen 'Amos Lapidot will soon be appointed air force commander in place of Maj Gen David 'Ivri who ends his active service in the IDF. Following his appointment, Brigadier General Lapidot will be promoted to the rank of major general. 'Amos Lapidot, 48, is currently the head of the Lavi project administration.

'IMPROVED' MERKAVA TANK TO BE PUT INTO SERVICE

TA290622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The improved model of the Merkava tank, Merkava-2, will be brought into service next year in the IDF Tank Corps. Improvements were made in its ability to fight at night, its mobility and its firepower. The improvements were made following the lessons from the war in Lebanon.

U.S. COOPERATION REPORTED ON LAVI ENGINE

TA241109 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by Alex Fishman]

[Text] Despite the reports of a halt in the transfer of U.S. technology for the Lavi plane, cooperation between the U.S. engine company Pratt and Whitney and the Bet-Shemesh engine plant is continuing.

The Bet-Shemesh engine plant is continuing to get organized as planned for the production of the jet engine Mark 1120, developed by Pratt and Whitney, which will be put into the Lavi plane. Over the last few days, another Pratt and Whitney delegation has been visiting the Israeli plant. This delegation is examining the training, administrative and instrumental establishment of the Israeli plant.

To date, the U.S. delegations that have visited Israel have expressed satisfaction with the plant's preparations for manufacturing the engine. Another test of the relations between the two plants will take place within a few weeks, when the process of manufacturing the engine reaches a more advanced stage.

GOVERNMENT MAKES LOAN TO BET-SHEMESH ENGINE PLANT

TA281357 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Oct 82 p 5

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] The Government will transfer IS262.5 million to the Bet-Shemesh engine plant as part of the owners' investment, which is designed to help in the development of the Lavi engine and to increase capital after Yosef Shidlovsky was forced to give up part of the ownership in the company about a year ago.

About IS140 million is intended to enlarge the capital of the company, while IS122.5 million is an owners' loan, that is a government loan. The decision to funnel the money was made about a year ago by the Ministerial Committee for Economic Affairs and now it was decided that the conditions for helping the company, like the changing of the director general, which was carried out in June this year when Mikha'el Kohen was appointed to this office, were fulfilled.

IDF INTELLIGENCE OFFICER REVIEWS ARAB CAPABILITIES

TA281119 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 27 Oct 82 pp 18, 19, 20, 55

[Interview with an unnamed IDF intelligence officer, a major general who is identified as the aide to the chief of the Intelligence Branch, by Hayim Raviv: "What the Arabs Learned From the Yom Kippur War"]

[Excerpt] [Question] How do you assess the weight of the Soviet components in the Syrian lessons?

[Answer] The Syrians wanted to get two things from the Soviets: all the required weapons and a Soviet commitment to rush to Syria's aid in the event of danger. Over the last few years, the latter has served as a topic for discussion between the two countries, but without any real results. This is mainly because of Soviet unwillingness on the one hand, and, on the other, the Syrian unwillingness to pay the Soviet Union what it wants in return.

[Question] What is the Arabs' edge over Israel in the field of weapons procurement?

[Answer] The Arabs enjoy two big advantages over Israel: All markets are open to them, both in the East and in the West, and they can buy as many weapons as they want. In addition to this, they are capable of paying any sum of money asked, apart from Egypt, perhaps, which has difficulties on this issue. It is true that Syria also has a problem, but it is overcoming it with the help of the Arab aid being given to it by virtue of the Baghdad conference resolutions.

The Iraqis have no financial problems. The same thing applies to Libya, Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states. Furthermore, we have recently seen the development of a new trend in the field of procurement. The Arabs want to be partners in Western arms companies and take a share in planning weapons that will suit their needs.

By the way, the Arabs are showing a tendency to vary their procurement sources so as not to be dependent on one source alone. Thus, for example, the Saudi Arabians are purchasing weapons in the United States, France and Britain; the Iraqis are also purchasing in France and the Jordanians are purchasing in the United States and the Soviet Union.

[Question] What about the Arab armies' offensive capability?

[Answer] There have been revolutionary changes in the Arab air forces, especially with regard to Syria and Egypt. The main development is in the field of equipping themselves with assault aircraft which can carry a large load of bombs, fly great distances, arrive and drop the bombs with precision. In the Yom Kippur war, the main task of the Syrian Air Force was to intercept and defend their country's airspace, and only a small part of it was assault missions. Today the situation has changed completely and the Syrian Air Force has acquired assault capability.

[Question] The terrorists still have strongholds in Lebanon, in the north and in the Al-Biqa'. Will those strongholds not serve the terrorists for renewed reinforcement?

[Answer] Yes. In those places where they are today, but not in Beirut -- if there is a stronger central authority there.

[Question] With your permission, we will move on to Egypt now. What lessons did the Egyptian Army learn from the Yom Kippur war?

[Answer] After Egypt changed its political orientation and turned its back on the Soviet Union, there was also a change in the orientation of the Egyptian Army, both in weapons with all that involves and from the viewpoint of the doctrine of fighting and the very fact of its character and nature.

The Egyptian Army is today at the peak of a process of changing over to a mechanized force and absorbing new weapons. In the Yom Kippur war, the Egyptian Army was restricted in its ability. It was almost entirely composed of infantry and it was not in its power to move into the depths of the Sinai. Its air force was incapable of working deep inside Israel. The political restriction imposed upon it -- to cross the canal to a distance of only 15-20 km -- originated in the correct evaluation of this restrictive military capability.

Today the aim is to build up a mechanized army capable of fighting deep in the Sinai and thus in fact to threaten the Israeli border. According to this aim, the major part of the Egyptian Army will be based on mechanized and armored divisions.

As for weapons, the Egyptian Army will for the most part be based on Western weapons, including M-60-A-3, M-113 armored personnel carriers, mobile antitank equipment, Hawk missiles and F-16's that will provide the forces with support ability and assault capability on Israel's rear in the event of war.

It is assumed that the rehabilitation and strengthening of the Egyptian Army will be completed within a few years and it should be taken into account that after this there may also be a change in Egypt's political views.

[Question] In your estimation, what is the Egyptian Army's goal in the wake of the signing of the peace agreement? Has there been a change in the regime's strategic grasp on this issue?

[Answer] After signing the peace agreement, the Egyptians claimed that the goal of the Egyptian Army was to fight Soviet infiltration and that they were confronting three fronts: Libya and Ethiopia, which are under Soviet influence, and Israel, which had not changed its "aggressive character."

The Egyptians also set their army another goal -- to go to the aid of the Arab regimes that were in danger. This means that Israel, according to the way matters were presented, had stopped taking the first place on the scale of priorities in Egyptian security policy. It had become, as it were, one component in a whole set.

In my opinion, this is not how matters really are. This is because we are witnesses to the fact that the Egyptian Army is building itself up, building its doctrine and its training and equipping itself with weapons, its goal being Israel, not Libya or Ethiopia.

This does not mean that the Egyptian Army will not fight against Libya tomorrow, but all the signs indicate that it is in fact deployed against Israel. This fact was recently confirmed by Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah himself, when he spoke about the need for strategic balance against Israel and the establishment of a permanent Egyptian deterrent force, because Egypt's objective is to build a well-prepared force that will permit it to move the campaign beyond its borders and it will not agree to absorb the first blow again, as happened in the 1967 war.

HARIF NOTES CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL

TA271558 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Oct 82 p 5

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "A Second Letter"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent a second letter to Prime Minister Menahem Begin early this week. It did not concern policy affairs, but expressed interest in the condition of the prime minister's wife, 'Aliza, who has been bedridden in the hospital for many weeks. Reagan -- who returned to being "Ron" -- cheered up his friend "Menahem" and wished his wife a full and speedy recovery.

It is indeed possible that there was no political aspect to this act other than its humane, self-evident character. And yet, it may be supposed that this personal and humane show of interest was partly triggered by a feeling on Reagan's part that, on top of the torments of the mind the prime minister has had to undergo -- (the expression on Mr Begin's face these days can easily "give him away" and he is not even trying to hide his deep and gnawing anxiety because of his wife's illness) -- the U.S. administration has added its own touches to these torments.

Israeli and U.S. figures are able to note that beyond the serious differences that typified bilateral relations in recent months, and beyond Reagan's indignant reaction to the prime minister's rejection of the plan bearing his name, there is a "warm corner" reserved in the U.S. President's heart as far as the Israeli prime minister is concerned.

On 6 October, President Reagan sent a personal letter to Begin, in which he took an interest in his wife's condition. Had it been merely an act of duty, he may not have gone to the trouble of sending a second such letter last Sunday.

That is why it appears that the second letter, which arrived this week, did have a practical facet. And indeed, concurrently with the reception of this personal letter from the President, the administration -- through its embassy in Tel Aviv -- has also begun to take an interest in the precise itinerary of the prime minister's visit to the United States next month, in order to be able to properly plan the meeting between President Reagan and Prime Minister Begin.

The first indications of U.S. recognition that the administration had gone too far in its harsh treatment of Israel in its difficult hours and had not responded in kind to Israeli favors could first be seen in the talks held by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. For the first time, it seems Shultz had actually conceded that Israel had contributed a good deal, if not very substantially, to the change that took place in the region to Washington's advantage.

George Shultz explicitly noted that, beyond the argument on whether the United States should or should not have agreed to the "Peace for Galilee" Operation, there was one thing that could scarcely be doubted: The consequence of this war, in which Israel had paid such a heavy price in blood, was that the Soviet Union's status has weakened while the U.S. standing has become stronger. Washington has become the destination of pilgrimages by representatives from the Arab world.

American forces are lucky to be stationed in Lebanon, a country which until only a few months ago was forcefully tied to Moscow. After all, Lebanon was totally dominated by Syria and the PLO, and the United States had no access to it. And now, where is Syria and where is the PLO? It takes a large dose of hypocrisy to fail to recognize the fact that this new state of affairs was made possible thanks to Israel. There were times when the United States itself was also inclined to ignore this solid fact. It will be recalled that when the PLO departed from Beirut, President Reagan expressed his thanks to Ambassador Philip Habib and to the U.S. Marines he had sent there as part of the multinational force.

The impression could actually be gained that had it not been for these two -- Ambassador Habib and the Marines -- all this would have not have happened in Lebanon. As for Israel, not only was its "modest" contribution ignored, but moreover everyone in the administration who had any respect for himself and every news media element subsisting on the administration's good will, saw fit to compete with one another in besmirching Israel's name and in putting it to shame.

Bit by bit, however, Washington could be seen as starting to repent. Not that it has already repented for all its misdeeds vis-a-vis Israel, but compared to France and Britain, for example, whose hearts go out to the PLO and who would spare no effort to clip Israel's wings, Washington's sulking face can already be seen as casting some smiles in Israel's direction.

During his meeting with Shamir, Shultz told him several times: "Let us talk like allies..." The truth of the matter is that from the very first moment a possible desire to make it up to Israel for the way in which the United States had mistreated it could be noted: "I want to renew the political dialogue with you..." George Shultz started out by saying.

It may be assumed that in the tete-a-tete conversation that concluded Yitzhaq Shamir's visit to Washington, the Israeli foreign minister heard from his U.S. counterpart some rather reassuring remarks, following President al-Jumayyil's presentation of his embarrassing position, which is not even acceptable to Washington (as was conceded by Shultz), as far as the security arrangements with Israel are concerned.

Ambassador Arens was able to note in his reports that even in the toughest days, throughout the last few months, President Reagan had displayed an understanding towards Israel. Moshe Arens holds that Israel has never had a greater friend in the White House than Ronald Reagan.

There is no question that the wide chasm that has opened between the U.S. and Israeli stands on the issue of the desirable nature of a settlement for Judaea and Samaria, and on the resolution of the Palestinian problem, has not yet been bridged. But this does not necessarily mean that this fundamental controversy should stand in the way of restoring relations between Washington and Jerusalem back to normal.

Relations between the two countries have always experienced differences of opinion, "suspension," "reassessments," and the holding up of military or economic assistance. All this happened even in the good times. But this in itself was never the principal characteristic of relations between Washington and Jerusalem.

The cause for Jerusalem's recent concern was the fear that the United States had made up its mind to adopt a tough policy toward Israel and to try some arm-twisting methods with it. As far as this fear is concerned, the latest U.S. moves seem to indicate that this is not the case.

It seems that the administration, or more accurately President Reagan, is resolved not to deprive Israel of the fruits of its achievements in Lebanon, which in the final analysis are also U.S. achievements.

Meanwhile, in view of the improvement in Mrs 'Aliza Begin's condition, practical preparations have begun for the meeting between Begin and Reagan. The prime minister is scheduled to leave for the United States in 2 weeks, on board a special military plane which will be put at his and his entourage's disposal.

The original plan was to hold a "Jewish visit" in Los Angeles and to see Israel's friends in Dallas, Texas. Now these appearances are going to become marginal. The main thing will naturally be the summit meeting between the leaders at the White house, from which light is again beginning to shine in Jerusalem's direction.

It is indeed normally difficult "to get along with the stubborn Israel" on matters pertaining to the Arab dispute, but it has also been demonstrated once again that nothing can be done without it.

ALGERIATEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON RWANDAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

PM281651 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 7 Oct 82 p 12

[Text] A joint Algerian-Rwandan communique was issued yesterday at the end of the official friendly visit by Rwandan President Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana to Algeria 3 through 6 October 1982.

The text of the communique:

At the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and FLN secretary general, His Excellency Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND), paid an official friendly visit to Algeria 3 through 6 October.

On his arrival in Algeria, President Juvenal Habyarimana and the large delegation accompanying him received a warm and fraternal welcome from President Chadli Bendjedid and by Political Bureau and government members and senior Algerian officials.

During his visit, President Juvenal Habyarimana paid his respects at the Makam el-Chahid sanctuary where he laid a wreath. The Rwandan president visited Oran where he toured the petrochemical complex.

His Excellency Juvenal Habyarimana had private talks with His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. The two heads of state also held a plenary meeting. That meeting was attended by:

On the Algerian side: the following Central Committee members -- Education and Scientific Research Minister Abdelhak Berarhi, Commerce Minister Abdelaziz Khellef, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ben Abdelkader Azzout, presidential advisers Dr Amimour and Messaoudi Zitouni, and Foreign Ministry African Department Director Benghezal;

On the Rwandan side: delegation members Foreign Minister Francois Ngarukiyintwali; Enoch Ruhigira, director of the Rwandan Industrial Crops Office; Leonidas Rusatira, principal private secretary at the Defense Ministry; Higher Education and Scientific Research Minister Andre Ntagerura; Rwandan Ambassador Simon Insonere; and Dominique Unyanggoba, second deputy governor of the National Bank.

Multiple Contacts at All Levels

The two heads of state examined all means of extending and strengthening cooperation between the two countries. They exchanged views on prevailing situations particularly in Africa and the Middle East.

With regard to bilateral relations, the two heads of state welcomed the harmonious development of cooperation and the multiple contacts at all levels and agreed on the need to establish that cooperation on a strong and long-term basis for the benefit of the fraternal Algerian and Rwandan peoples.

To that end, a delegation from the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria will visit the Republic of Rwanda before the end of 1983 in the framework of the joint commission's first session with a view to extending the examination of the two countries' cooperation program.

With regard to the relations between the MRND and the FLN, the two sides decided to strengthen political cooperation ties, notably by exchanging delegations and information.

The two sides agreed that increasing solidarity among developing countries is a vital element in strengthening cooperation among them, and to that end they reaffirmed their determination to work to promote South-South cooperation on the basis of understanding and mutual interest.

The two sides' attention was held particularly by the situation in Africa and the Middle East.

Faith in African Unity

The two sides reaffirmed their faith in African unity, of which the OAU is still the preferential tool. They reiterated their commitment to work to strengthen the continental organization in order to make it a dynamic tool capable of accomplishing the sacred mission assigned it by its charter, notably Africa's total liberation, the emancipation of the peoples, the achievement of real inter-African cooperation and protecting the continent from foreign interference.

To that end, the two sides hold the view that holding the 39th OAU Council of Ministers ordinary session and the 19th OAU conference of heads of state and government as quickly as possible in accordance with the Nairobi summit decision is highly desirable for the future of the organization and, hence, of the continent as a whole.

With regard to southern Africa, the two sides reiterated their complete solidarity with and full support for the South African people in their legitimate struggle against the apartheid regime's oppression and domination.

The two sides reiterated their unreserved support for SWAPO, the Namibian people's sole authentic representative in their national liberation struggle.

The two sides condemn current maneuvers that encourage the South African racist regime's intransigence and are delaying Namibia's inevitable independence. They reaffirm that only the strict implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 can lead to a just and rapid settlement of the Namibian question.

The two sides condemn the South African racist regime's constant aggression and destabilization attempts against neighboring countries, particularly the People's Republic of Angola. They reiterate their fraternal support for the frontline countries in their efforts to help the Namibian and South African peoples and to safeguard their territorial integrity, sovereignty and national independence.

SDAR's Admission Into Family of African Nations: Major Step Toward Restoring Peace

The two sides said they are convinced that there can be no peace, stability or security in southern Africa until Namibia gains independence and the apartheid system is destroyed and while the South African racist regime continues to enjoy imperialism's support.

Examining the northwest African situation, the two parties reaffirmed their concern at the prevailing tension occasioned by the continuing occupation of part of the SDAR's territory by an independent neighboring state.

The two sides reiterated their support for and solidarity with the SDAR in the fight the Saharan people are waging to safeguard their country's independence and territorial integrity.

They said they are convinced that the SDAR's admission into the family of African nations is an important step toward restoring peace and, to that end, they call on the SDAR and the Kingdom of Morocco to immediately open negotiations to end the conflict between them.

Analyzing the situation prevailing in the Middle East, which is characterized mainly by the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the attempt to liquidate the Palestinian people, the two sides strongly condemned the barbarous policy pursued by the Zionist entity and against the countries in the region with imperialism's active support.
[sentence as published]

With regard to the situation in Chad, and on the basis of the August 1979 Lagos agreement and the decisions made by the 18th conference of heads of state and government in Nairobi in June 1981, the two sides reaffirmed their attachment to the establishment of a real and lasting peace guaranteeing noninterference in Chad's internal affairs and that country's sovereignty, national unity, stability and territorial integrity.

They reiterated their support for and solidarity with the Palestinian people who are struggling for their right to self-determination and to return to their homeland under the leadership of the PLO, their sole authentic and legitimate representative, and the Lebanese people who are fighting to safeguard their country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The two sides recalled that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East question must necessarily be based on satisfaction of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights by the creation of an independent state and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

The two sides are convinced that the prevailing situation in the Middle East which is similar to the situation in southern Africa, is a real threat to peace and international security.

It was with great concern that the two sides examined the current international situation characterized by the return of tension, which is demonstrated particularly by the use of pressure and threats, the use of force and the formation and strengthening of military alliances.

The two sides, aware of the serious consequences of this situation, reaffirmed their deep attachment to the principles, ideals and objectives of nonalignment, which is the fundamental framework for the emancipation of the peoples and the development of new international relations on the basis of equality, cooperation and safeguarding of peace and security in the world.

The two sides stressed with satisfaction that the visit to Algeria by Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder chairman of the MRND, and the talks between the two heads of state constitute a major step toward the development of cooperation between the two countries and toward strengthening the friendship between the two peoples.

His Excellency Major General Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder chairman of the MRND, invited His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and FLN secretary general, to make a friendly visit to Rwanda. That invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of that visit will be fixed later.

LIBYAAL-QADHDHAFI HOLDS BEIJING PRESS CONFERENCE

LD290008 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Muharram 11, Oct 28, Jamahiriya News Agency -- The revolution's leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, tonight held a press conference here at his place of residence attended by many journalists and correspondents of international news agencies, papers and radios.

The leader answered various questions on international affairs and relations between Jamahiriya and the People's Republic of China. He pointed out that the visit was within the framework of developing bilateral cooperation and friendship and of cooperation and coordination to resolve international problems.

The leader expressed optimism regarding these relations, which entered a new stage with this visit. They will be developed in accordance with both countries' desire to develop bilateral relations and cooperation.

He added, "Jamahiriya and China are against the Zionist invasion of Palestine and Lebanon and they stand for the return of the Palestinian people and establishment of its state on its land." He pointed out that Jamahiriya and China also stood by the Lebanese people and the liberation of Lebanon from the Zionist invasion.

On the committee chaired by King Hassan II of Morocco, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the Moroccan king represents himself only and the committee has been already rejected by the Arab masses. The Jamahiriya, he added, does not recognize this mission as King Hassan II is under U.S. domination.

He pointed out that if the U.S.A. was serious in solving the Middle East problem, it should negotiate with the P.L.O.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asserted that negotiations with any side other than the P.L.O. is a mere deceit and not serious.

JANA: U.S., MOROCCO TO HOLD NOVEMBER MANEUVERS

LD281040 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Rabat, 27 Oct (JANA) -- An informed source stated in Rabat yesterday that the government of King Hassan II will carry out joint American-Moroccan exercises with the U.S. administration next month in November.

Units from the Moroccan land forces and some units of the American 6th Fleet operating in the Mediterranean will carry out landing operations in Al Hoceima Gulf situated between the Moroccan towns of Sebta and Melilla, which are under Spanish occupation.

These American-Moroccan exercises are considered to be one of the phases of opening the Moroccan territories by the Moroccan king and his retinue to the American presence so that the American administration can execute its imperialist designs in the Arab region.

JANA REPORTS SUDAN'S WARNING TO OPPOSITION

LD281618 Tripoli JANA in English 1455 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, Muharram 11, Oct 28, Jamahiriya News Agency -- The Sudanese regime has warned the citizens of Al-Masara and Al-Qayarin [place names as received] regions from continuing their opposition to the regime especially after the opposition in the region had violently clashed with the authorities.

A.F.P. said that the regime had threatened to liquidate them if they dare to oppose the regime again. The agency added that 45 people were killed during the clashes.

The government news agency said that the regime had formed special security units in the area who will deal directly and physically with the opposition.

CENTRAL AFRICAN PRESIDENT STOPS OVER 28 OCT

LD281946 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 11, Oct 28, Jamahiriya News Agency -- The president of Central African Republic stopped in Tripoli this afternoon en route to his country.

President Andre Kolingba was received at Tripoli International Airport by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and several members of the General People's Committee, senior officers of the armed forces and members of diplomatic missions in the Jamahiriya.

President Kolingba expressed to our correspondent his pleasure to stop in the Jamahiriya and delivered his people's greetings to the Libyan people and the leader of their revolution Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. He said, "We depend greatly on this people with whom we have close ties".

MAURITANIA

ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 28 OCT

AB281521 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Today is the third and last day of Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani's visit to Mauritania. Our distinguished guest and his Mauritanian counterpart, Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, this morning held discussions concerning political and financial problems.

Earlier this morning, the two prime ministers presided over a meeting attended by other members of the delegations. During this meeting, a press communique was signed and will be published later simultaneously in Nouakchott and Algiers.

Press Statement Issued

LD232312 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Press statement on Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani's visit, issued in Nouakchott on 28 October]

[Text] At the invitation of Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation, prime minister and minister of defense of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the FLN Political Bureau and prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, paid an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania 26-28 October, 1982.

During the visit, Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani was received by Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. He also held talks with his Mauritanian counterpart, Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya.

During his stay in Mauritania, Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelgahani and the accompanying delegation visited industrial installations in Nouakchott and Nouadibo and expressed his admiration for the efforts exerted by Mauritania to give impetus to its economic and social development and to bolster its national independence.

The talks between the delegations of the two countries were held in an atmosphere of frankness, reflecting the fraternal goodneighborly relations that bind the two fraternal peoples together. This climate also reflects their common will to develop fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

The talks, which fall within the natural framework of the policy of consultations between the two countries, have made it possible for the two sides to have a profound exchange of views on bilateral relations, regional issues and international issues of common interest.

With regard to relations between the two countries, the two sides recorded with satisfaction the positive development which constantly marks cooperation between the two countries in all fields. The two sides feel that bolstering this cooperation is a basic factor in bringing the two peoples still closer together and a positive contribution to the coordination of the various ties binding them together.

In this context, the two sides thoroughly studied the conditions and means needed for the enhancement of this cooperation. They expressed their satisfaction at the approach of the date for the convocation in Algeria of the Algerian-Mauritanian cooperation commission.

The African and international situation also were discussed thoroughly by the two sides, revealing an identity of views.

The two sides reviewed the serious problems facing our continent. They noted that the basic rights of peoples to bolster their independence and to safeguard the sanctity of their territories are being subjected to various pressures by imperialism and its allies. The two sides condemn these maneuvers which aim at the creation of spheres of incomplete independence on our African Continent and the destruction of the ties of solidarity that bind the African countries together in accordance with the principles and objectives of the OAU.

Studying the situation in the region, the two sides saluted the OAU decision to accept the SDAR in the organization's membership in compliance with the provisions of the OAU Charter. In this respect, the two sides expressed their confidence that the African countries as a whole are capable of finding just solutions capable of safeguarding the unity of the continent, which is being subjected to imperialist maneuvers.

As to southern Africa, the two sides affirmed their adherence to and respect for the arrangements made to enable Namibia to attain absolute and immediate independence in accordance with UN resolutions and recommendations.

The two sides affirmed their complete solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole legitimate representative.

With regard to the Middle East, the two sides renewed their unwavering support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, whose fighters have proven once more their determination to wrest their basic rights to complete independence.

As to the war between Iraq and Iran, the two sides expressed their strong concern and their hope that a speedy, peaceful solution could be found for this conflict that divides and exhausts the Islamic world.

The two sides expressed their confidence in the ability of the Nonalignment Movement to realize the aspirations of the two peoples for peace, security and freedom, and for creating a new world economic system that could guarantee equality among peoples and ensure their sovereignty over their natural wealths.

Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani and the members of his delegation expressed their warm gratitude to the Mauritanian people and officials for the warm welcome accorded them during their stay in Mauritania.

Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani invited Col Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya to pay an official visit to Algeria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and its date will be fixed later.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN SPEECH TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD281338 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 28 (MAP) -- Following is a translation of the speech that was made on Tuesday by King Hassan II of Morocco before the United Nations General Assembly:

"Glory be to God, and may salute and peace be upon the prophet, his family and his companions.

"Mr President, Your Excellency Secretary General, honorable members:

"It is an honor for me to be among you today in the role of chairman of the last summit conference of Arab states and of chairman of the 'team' appointed by the summit to visit certain countries to explain our views and to clarify the views of other parties.

"I am proud to be the spokesman for the Arab states, countries which have proved that they work realistically, seriously and positively; this work conforms with their history and draws its inspirations from their authenticity, in their contribution, along with other countries, to the building up of civilization.

"The Arab summit conference of Fes was held in two phases: the first in 1981 and the second during the current year.

"I insist on this circumstance. In fact, during our first meeting we reviewed the items on the agenda and thoroughly studied what was then called Fahd's plan and mainly Paragraph 7. We had however preferred to adjourn our work. This decision did not mean a refusal or a lack of determination. We believed that such a plan had to be thoroughly studied and examined by the states so that they could unanimously express their definite viewpoint on the plan. "Thus, the draft presented by Prince Fahd has become a document of the League of Arab States. From that point, it has become an Arab plan.

"I would like to insist on a point so that everyone knows that our appeal for peace, for cohabitation, and for security does not proceed from a position of weakness, nor is it the consequence of the events of Lebanon.

"When we decided to focus our work on this plan, particularly Paragraph 7, we were free in our action from any pressure whatever whether military, geographic or as a result of occupation. So, if some pretend or think that Arabs have come back to reason after the events of Lebanon, I tell them, no.

"The Arabs have publicly declared, as early as 1981, and have given enough proof that They were able to innovate, create, and take the initiative.

"When our ideas had matured, and when contacts and concertations between our various delegations were broadened, we felt that the time had come to resume our work this year in Fes.

"By a fortunate combination of circumstances and coincidences, destiny had President Reagan of the United States make public his peace plan. So, in Fes, we (Arab states) exchanged viewpoints and we discussed the situation. Despite the occupation of Lebanon, the tragedies and the massacres that took place there, Arabs have remained faithful to themselves and to their mission, as proved by history, a mission which is virtuous, wise and clear sighted.

"We did not yield to emotions despite all the blood that was shed and all the mornings.

"We have tried to control our emotions in order to give to the world and especially to our peoples the best idea of a statesman, one who is capable of taking into consideration the events of the present and the future, and also one who does not stop to cry over past ruins and to regret what exists no more.

"The work of the summit conference was prolonged by two days, but as the proverb says, "By early morning, one is happy for having walked at night." Thus, after four days of discussions, concrete examination and free and democratic consultations, the Arabs were able for the first time in their history to claim rights and justice, and to present a plan which is distinguishable by the following characteristics:

"First of all, it is a plan which was unanimously adopted by the Arab officials at the highest level. I would like to confirm here that all those who represented their kings or their presidents were constitutionally empowered to make those commitments. It was therefore a unanimous commitment at the highest level.

"Secondly, it is a plan which is based on positive contributions, free of sentimentalism or of a philosophy which is not related to the problem raised.

"It is a clear and precise plan composed of various points which are expressed without ambiguity.

"Thirdly, it is a realistic plan which does not allow for a utopia, so that if a group or an international organization wanted to implement it, I am personally convinced, and so are we all that the plan is applicable and in the best condition.

"These are the characteristics that I wanted to underline, for it has been too often said that the Arabs are poets with a fertile imagination, speaking with no logic through their feelings and their passion.

"Secondly, we did not want some other party to be the only one to come up with positive solutions, which are rationally and politically valid. This is why Arabs also wanted to contribute to establishing peace and consolidating security. At the end of the conference, the kings and heads of state of Arab countries decided to form a committee that would visit various capitals of the world to inform and get informed. But the distance to cover is still very long and we do not believe that a conflict, which has bled the region for forty years, could be settled in one or two months. But what is important, is that both the Arab personality and the Arab philosophy have emerged from all this in a responsible and committed manner.

"What we have decided in Rabat in 1974, i.e. that the Palestine Liberation Organization was the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, was a resolution unanimously adopted. This resolution was reconfirmed at every summit conference and it is this resolution which today has prompted us to visit countries around the world.

"Although the United States has not yet recognized the PLO, the clarity and the honesty which have characterized our talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz, have led us to say without hesitation and with wisdom and lucidity, but seriously, that our attitude remains the same, and that Morocco and all the Arab states consider that the PLO has, legitimately, philosophically and humanly, even within the occupied territories, the legality and the popularity to be the responsible interlocutor capable of making commitments. This is so, because of the PLO's awareness and its deep knowledge of what should and should not be done in human dealings and international relations.

"We have wanted to insist on this fact, which is why we have added to the program of the group. In saying the group, I mean my brothers the foreign ministers representing the seven states, who are accompanying me. We have wanted to come here in front at this honorable assembly, in this house devoted to brotherhood, security and peace, to assure you that we rely on each of you to be the faithful interpreter of our will for peace and our desire to help in constructing a world community based on equality, the guarantee of the rights of all, and to affirm, once again, that our plan and our desire do not emanate from events of the war, or from pressures. We decided to follow this path a year ago, when our countries were [word indistinct] from any occupation and any defeat.

"It is certain that we will find in you, Minister President, Mister Secretary General, ladies and gentlemen, support and help. I am convinced that after you have been acquainted with our resolutions and our plans, you will provide our cause with a greater support.

"We have drawn our inspiration from the teachings of Islam and its principles", concluded the monarch who quoted verses from the holy Koran.

SUDAN

45 KILLED IN TRIBAL CLASH; 'ENEMIES' BLAMED

JN282012 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Oct (SUNA) -- A responsible source at the National Security Council stated here today that regrettable incidents had occurred in the (Al-'Urus) area on the border between Kordofan and Darfur on the 12th of this month. These incidents resulted in the death of 33 citizens from the (Al-Masiriyah al-Qayarin) tribe and 12 citizens from the (Ar-Ruzayqat) tribe. The source added that a number of cattle had also died as a result of the tribal clash.

He said that the council had studied these incidents and decided to send specialized central investigation teams to take legal measures against those responsible for this sedition.

The council indicated that these events, although seemingly local, were part of a known criminal plan designed by the enemies of Sudan to shake the stability Sudan enjoys in the African Continent. The source added that some citizens have regrettably responded to these tendentious (?voices) which instigated them to kill their fellow citizens and supplied them with sophisticated weapons.

The council warned the citizens of the two tribes against the consequences of such behavior and called on all to respect the laws of the country and to abstain from resorting to force to end disputes. The council called on the homeland's people to immediately report any instigator or anyone seeking sedition and division. The council stressed that the criminals will be severely punished so that such incidents will not be repeated and so that Sudanese blood will not be shed by Sudanese hands.

VICE PRESIDENT, ENVOY DISCUSS SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

JN281758 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Oct (SUNA) -- This afternoon, First Vice President Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib received 'Asim al-Ja'fari, the Iraqi ambassador in Khartoum, upon the latter's return from Baghdad.

The Iraqi ambassador talked about the good effect which the vice president's recent visit had on Iraqi officials and people. He also conveyed Iraq's gratitude for the Sudanese people and government and for President Ja'far Numayri's brave decision to send units of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces to fight alongside the Iraqi forces in their just war with Iran. He affirmed that the visit opened the way for new areas of cooperation between the Sudanese and Iraqi peoples.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed administrative measures pertaining to permitting the Sudanese people to fulfill their pan-Arab duties and leave for the battlefield in support of Iraq.

WESTERN SAHARA'DOVES' REPORTEDLY TOPPLED IN POLISARIO 'COUP'

PM281559 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Oct 82 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent's report: "'Military Coup' Topples 'Doves' in Polisario Front"]

[Excerpt] London -- Political sources in the Polisario Front revealed yesterday that something akin to a "military coup" took place in the front following the fourth [as published] congress it held in Algeria early this month in which the military (the hawks) expelled most of the political leadership, including the secretary general.

The sources said that the trend that prevailed in the front prior to the conference was for dialogue and the resumption of peace efforts in accordance with OAU resolutions. But the Libyan-backed and pro-Soviet military wing was able to control the congress, dismiss the politicians and adopt hardline resolutions calling for the escalation of the Saharan war against Morocco.

REUTER confirmed yesterday the emergence of such a trend and said that one of the congress resolutions says: "Our people's basic task is to win the war and the objective of political activity is general mobilization and to bolster the war's moral and material weapons."

The militarists have dismissed Mustafa Sayyid Amin, the Polisario secretary general, and appointed in his place Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, who was a military commander. He was given a new title, "president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic." The position of secretary general has been abolished and the leader of the political wing calling for a peaceful solution, 'Umar Hadrani, member of the Executive Committee, was dismissed.

SOMALIAWSLF ASKS DJIBOUTI NOT TO REPATRIATE REFUGEES

AB290827 Paris AFP in English 0411 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, 29 Oct (AFP) -- The leader of the Western Somalia Liberation Front [WSLF] called Thursday on Djibouti and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] not to go ahead with planned repatriation to Ethiopia of refugees in Djibouti.

Abdi-Nasir Sheikh Abdallahi who heads the guerrilla movement in Ethiopia's Ogaden region, told a news conference here that expulsion of the refugees from Djibouti would expose them to mortal danger. He also accused the Ethiopian Government of massacring 500 Somalis in September. The Ogaden is peopled by ethnic Somalis.

Sheikh Abdallahi said if Djibouti and the UNHCR did not respond to his appeal his movement would "take alternative action."

He said that the Horn of Africa problem was a national struggle by Somalis for the right to self-determination, and not a border problem between Ethiopia and Somalia.

U.S. OFFICIAL ARRIVES, TALKS WITH SAMANTAR

EA281846 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The first vice president and defense minister of the Somali Democratic Republic, [SDR] Challe Lt Gen Mohammed Ali Samantar, received at his official residence today the visiting U.S. principal deputy assistant secretary of defense, Mr Noel Koch, and his delegation.

Challe Samantar and the American delegation discussed bilateral matters pertaining to strengthening existing cooperation between Somalia and the United States. The SDR defense minister, Challe Lt Gen Mohammed Ali Samantar, and Noel Koch also discussed the situation in the Horn of Africa and, in particular, the provocative aggression by Abyssinia and its allies against SDR territory and the strengthening of the peace and defense of the SDR.

Challe Lt Gen Mohammed Ali Samantar and Mr Koch the principal deputy assistant secretary of defense, also discussed other international issues pertaining to global peace and stability. Challe Samantar and the American delegation led by Mr Koch held their talks in an atmosphere of complete understanding and had identical views on all the issues raised. The talks between the SDR first vice president and the American delegation ended in complete agreement.

UGANDAGUNMEN KILL TWO MAKERERE UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS

AB281250 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Kampala, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Two officials from Makerere University in the Ugandan capital were shot dead and a third critically injured by gunmen on Tuesday night just outside the university campus. The murdered men were the bursar of a student hall of residence, Mr Ekaju, and a university warden, Patrick Kirunda. A university bursar, Allan Ogik, sustained serious injuries and was taken to hospital.

In another development, the vernacular UGANDA POST newspaper reported here today that seven people were killed yesterday morning in the Kampala suburb of Kubuye in a shoot-out between the security forces and men believed to have been armed robbers.

EQUATORIAL GUINEAPRESIDENT MBASOGO RETURNS FROM CAMEROON 27 OCT

AB281419 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] His excellency the president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Col Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, returned to Malabo, the nation's capital, yesterday morning following a working visit to the United Republic of Cameroon at the invitation of President Ahmadou Ahidjo.

RWANDAAGREEMENT ON REFUGEES SIGNED WITH UGANDA

EA281546 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The meeting of a joint communique of Ugandan and Rwandese ministers has ended in Kibiro, Rwanda, after passing a number of recommendations to their governments aimed at finding a lasting solution to the problem of refugees.

A communique issued at the end of the meeting said the talks were held in a cordial and frank atmosphere in the spirit of good neighborliness. The communique said the ministerial joint committee discussed at length various aspects of the refugee problem. These included historical factors pertaining to the current problem of refugees; the nature of movement of refugees across the border; the measures taken by the two governments to contain the situation; the nationality of the refugees; and appropriate recommendations to the governments.

The Government of Uganda accepts the responsibility for the Rwandese people who are still in Uganda and to keep refugees in designated areas in accordance with recognized international laws and procedures. The Governments of Rwanda and Uganda agree to maintain law and order at their common border. The Rwanda Government undertakes to (?expedite and fully examine) applications of Rwandese refugees in Uganda for voluntary repatriation. The two governments agree to the necessity of identifying the nationalities of the refugees who have recently arrived in Rwanda. The Rwanda Government agrees to the reabsorption of those who have been identified as Rwandese nationals and the Uganda Government undertakes to examine the possibility of compensating those who might have left their property in Uganda. Uganda Government agrees that the identified Ugandan nationals shall be recognized as Ugandan refugees in Rwanda, and Uganda accepts to examine their applications for voluntary repatriation in accordance with international laws applicable to refugees.

The joint Rwanda-Uganda ministerial committee recommends to the two governments to continue direct (?negotiations) relating to the Rwandese nationals and refugees still in Uganda in a view to finding a permanent solution. In view of the urgency and importance of this matter, the joint committee recommends to their two governments to implement these recommendations as soon as it is possible. The two delegations reaffirmed their governments' commitment to the charters of the OAU, the UN and international conventions to which they are signatories. The joint committee hailed the efforts by President Milton Obote and President Habyarimana of Rwanda towards finding a lasting solution to the problem of the refugees. The joint ministerial meeting (?has endorsed) an understanding reached at a meeting between Vice President Paulo Muwanga and President Habyarimana of Rwanda in Arusha early this month. The Uganda delegation to the Kibiro meeting was led by the minister of public services and cabinet affairs, Mr Wilson Okwenje. It included the minister of state for internal affairs, Col (Omaria); the deputy minister of culture and community development, Mr (Olanya Olenge); and other government officials. The Rwandese delegation was led by Mr Gatabazi Felicien, the minister of social affairs and community development.

GHANAECOWAS THREATENS GHANA OVER BORDER CLOSING

AB281953 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The ECOWAS has threatened Ghana with economic sanctions if it does not open its borders with Togo, Upper Volta and Ivory Coast, closed since 21 September 1982. This warning was transmitted by an ECOWAS delegation which went to Accra this week. The members of the committee notably pointed out to Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, the Ghanaian leader, that the closure of the borders was contrary to the charter of the organization.

MALITRAORE RECEIVES VISITING FOREIGN MINISTERS

AB281704 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The foreign ministers of Niger, Mauritania and Algeria, who have been meeting in Bamako with their Malian counterpart within the framework of their periodic consultations, were received in audience this morning at 0800 by Gen Moussa Traore, the president of the republic and secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union.

The audience, which was attended by the Algerian and the Mauritanian ambassadors, and by Malian foreign minister Alioune Blondin Beye, touched on the permanent consultations between Algeria, Mali, Mauritania and Niger in a spirit of brotherly dialogue and in the interest of the brotherly and friendly peoples of Mali, Niger, Mauritania and Algeria, as well as on the need for a rapid solution to the OAU crisis with a view to reconvening the organization's 19th summit.

The Bamako meeting is a followup to the Algiers three-party summit held on 30 and 31 May 1982 between the heads of state of Algeria, Mauritania and Mali. Niger Foreign Minister Daouda Diallo, who has returned to Niamey, joined the foreign ministers of the three countries at the Bamako meeting. Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi made the following report on behalf of his colleagues:

[Begin recording] [Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi] The discussions were attended by the four foreign ministers within the framework of our periodic consultations in the various sectors. The meeting has a particular significance because it is held on the eve of the OAU summit. It was normal for our talks to be centered on the OAU crisis. We have expressed the view that the Saharan (?people's) maturity and their understanding of Africa's interest will allow the OAU summit to be held in the near future. We have also examined the Western Sahara issue and envisaged the various measures to be taken by the forthcoming summit in order to overcome the present crisis.

[Question] Mr Minister, what do you feel are the prospects for the reconvening of that OAU summit?

[Answer] We believe that November will be agreed upon and it is up to the OAU secretary general to fix the exact date.

[Question] Mr Minister, are such periodic informal meetings -- both at the level of heads of state and ministers of the four countries -- expected to become an institution in the next few months or else in the long run?

[Answer] I think we should avoid transforming them into an institution, holding consultations is enough. We know from experience that institutions do not have advantages only. [end recording]

Ibrahimi Comments

AB281844 Paris AFP in French 1737 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Bamako, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi hinted in Bamako on Thursday that the SDAR will abstain from participating in the forthcoming OAU summit.

He said in substance that "our Saharan brothers' maturity and their understanding of Africa's interests will enable the summit to be held in the near future." The Algerian minister made the statement following consultations begun in Bamako on Wednesday between the foreign ministers of Algeria, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

The SDAR's nonparticipation in the Tripoli summit was the condition set by several African heads of state for their own participation in last August's Tripoli summit which was not held for lack of a quorum.

"We have examined the essence of the Western Sahara issue and the various measures to be taken by the upcoming OAU summit in order to overcome the crisis," added Mr Ibrahimi, who expressed the opinion that in November the OAU secretariat may set the date for the holding of the organization's 19th summit.

SDAR President Mohammed Abdelaziz ended a 3-day visit to Mali on Wednesday.

NIGERIAFURTHER REPORTAGE ON MAIDUGURI RIOTING

NAN Reports 50 Dead

AB281507 Lagos NAN in English 1459 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Maiduguri, Oct 28 (NAN) -- Unconfirmed but reliable hospital sources today told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that about 50 corpses are now lying in Maiduguri general hospital for identification.

These corpses are the casualties of a sect of religious left wing fanatics who invaded "Bulunkutu ward", an outskirt of Maiduguri metropolis, Borno State capital.

The whole city is still in total confusion as rumours continue to spread that the fanatics have surrounded the whole metropolis.

Unconfirmed but also reliable police source told the NAN that a reinforcement of police from Bauchi, Gongola, Plateau and Kano States have been drafted to Maiduguri to assist Borno State police command.

Police are still keeping sealed lips on the incident, thereby making it difficult for media representatives to know the exact situation since they were bound from going to the affected area.

At the time of writing, institutions of higher learning situated around the affected area left desolate, while major markets in the town were patronised scantily.

Transportation by air and rail have been suspended and all major roads in and out of the city closed to traffic.

Meanwhile, some aggrieved citizens who stormed NAN office in Maiduguri, have accused the NTA [Nigerian Television Authority] network news of dishing false information that the "situation is now under control".

NAN also reports that a self imposed curfew has been made by residents of Maiduguri since the incident started on Tuesday afternoon.

Soldiers Assist Police

AB281652 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Lagos, Oct 28 (AFP) -- Nigerian security forces are in control of the situation in Maiduguri, the north eastern town where several people were killed in a clash between police and Muslim extremists on Tuesday night, officials here (?confirmed) today.

However observers in Lagos expected the army to be sent in against the rioters.

According to some reports reaching the federal capital shooting was still continuing in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State, which is close to Lake Chad and near the border with Cameroon. Police headquarters in Lagos declined to give any casualty (?figures, however an official communique) yesterday said that two senior police officers were known to have died.

Diplomatic sources in Lagos said that the army could go into action alongside the police, as it did in Kano in December 1980 after riots there by members of the same religious sect.

On that occasion the police proved unable to restore order in the walled northern city, and the army and air force were called in to recapture part of the town from disciples of Alhaji Marwa Maitatsine, who was killed in the fighting.

Several of today's newspapers reported that soldiers were already working with the police to collect bodies from the riot scene, and according to some reports the police had to call in the army because they were under constant attack from the rioters and finding it difficult to take the dead away.

According to official figures, over 4,000 people were killed in the Kano fighting.

Nigerian officials were ruling out the possibility of foreign interference in the disturbances, since they now know they are dealing with the same fanatics they faced in Kano, and the official inquiry into that riot eliminated any foreign connection there.

The report on Kano said that the disciples of Maitatsine believed it was sacreligious to chant "Allahu akbar" (God is great), to ride a bicycle or scooter, or to read any book other than the Koran.

The sect was known for its aggressive philosophy. Witnesses told the commission of inquiry into the Kano riots the fanatics also pointed out that infidels were killed in the time of the Prophet Muhammad.

While the Nigerian authorities maintained a blackout on developments in Maiduguri, one newspaper, THE NIGERIAN OBSERVER, has reported that many of the Maitatsine followers detained after the Kano tragedy were released three weeks ago under a presidential pardon.

Situation 'Very Tense'

AB281929 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The Borno State police command says the situation in the Bulunkutu area, the scene of religious disturbances, was still very tense and required a serious (?standby). A number of police officers told our correspondent in Maiduguri that several bodies of policemen killed in the fighting have been recovered and several others were yet to be collected.

The police officers were reacting to an NTA [Nigeria Television Authority] network news report yesterday that the situation in the area had returned to normal.

'Illegal Immigrants' Blamed

AB291224 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The explosion of religious fanatics in Maiduguri is discussed by THE SATELLITE. The paper is astonished that a good majority of the fanatics are illegal immigrants using the constitutional provision of freedom of worship to commit atrocities and monstrous crimes. THE SATELLITE holds the Ministry of Internal Affairs responsible for inefficiency and blames the Nigeria security organization and the Criminal Investigation Department of the police force for their inability to halt the menace of these fanatics.

Police Assault Possible

AB291215 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Lagos, 29 Oct (AFB) -- Authorities may be on the point of ending religious riots which broke out in the northeast Nigerian city of Maiduguri on Tuesday, with a mobile (riot) police assault possible today, official sources here said.

The riots were incited by religious fanatics, in the town of 250,000 people near Lake Chad and the border with Cameroon.

According to the official version in a communique on Wednesday, the disturbances began after police detained 16 people for preaching without a license. The preachers were proclaiming the belief of Alhaji Marwa Maitatsine, who was killed in similar riots in the northern town of Kano in December 1980. According to official figures 4,177 civilians died in the Kano riots.

Several Nigerian newspapers reported today that many of Maitatsine's disciples, who were detained at the beginning of 1981, had recently been released and gathered in the Bulunkutu District, about five kms outside Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State.

Early today Bulunkutu was surrounded by police units reinforced by mobile police rushed in from the neighboring states of Bauchi and Gongola, according to a well-informed source here. The source rejected suggestions that the army might be called in to quell the riots, as they were in Kano. In that case the police were unable to regain control of part of the old walled city, with its total population of one million, and ultimately the air force was called in to clean out the last strongholds of the rioters.

According to a well-informed source today, the police had the situation in Maiduguri under control, and it was they who would move against the fanatics, rumored to have seized some hostages. Maiduguri airport had been closed to traffic, and only one police aircraft allowed to land, according to reliable sources in Lagos.

THE NEW NIGERIAN's special correspondent in Maiduguri said that at least a dozen civilians were being treated for wounds in the general hospital there. He added that the hospital morgue was opened to the public yesterday to allow families to identify bodies. The corpses of the 22 dead civilians were taken to the mortuary yesterday morning, he said. According to the report in THE NEW NIGERIAN, the situation degenerated after the police raid, and the Imam of Bulunkutu was murdered by the fanatics, who also tortured local inhabitants. The authorities were appealing to the fanatics to give themselves up.

ANGOLADOS SANTOS RECEIVES SWAPO'S NUJOMA 27 OCTOBER

AB281214 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday received in audience the president of SWAPO of Namibia, Comrade Sam Nujoma, who explained his point of view on the current situation of the Namibian decolonization process. It will be recalled that the SWAPO leaders, when addressing a press conference in Luanda on Tuesday, condemned the Reagan administration and the Pretoria racist regime in attempting to link the Namibian independence process to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, holding them responsible for delaying the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence.

ANGOP REPORT ON ANGOLA-HUNGARY COMMUNIQUE

AB281824 Luanda ANGOP in French 1627 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Luanda, 28 Oct (ANGOP) -- A final communique was issued in Luanda yesterday to mark the end of the visit to Angola by a Hungarian Ministry of Defense delegation led by the defense minister, Gen Lajos Czinége, who was invited to Angola by his counterpart, Pedro Maria Tonha. The communique gives a detailed analysis of the (?people of Angola) and also stresses the fact that Gen Lajos Czinége, who stayed in Angola for 7 days, was received by the head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

During this visit, the same communique says, the two delegations reasserted their desire to further strengthen the cooperation that already exists between them in various spheres. The two parties also examined the political and military situation in that region and in the world. They exposed the danger represented by the presence in that part of southern Africa and of the satellite of international imperialism, racist South Africa. They also condemned the arms race.

The two parties drew up a general plan for cooperation in various spheres as well as a work plan between the two armies. It may be noted that during his stay in Angola, Gen Lajos Czinége had the opportunity to visit Angola's Huile and Namibe (formerly Mocamedes) Provinces and he noticed the wanton destruction caused by the South African Armed Forces.

PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING AFRICAN COUNTRIES MEET IN LUANDA

AB281338 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The delegation of experts of the Portuguese-speaking African countries, which is in Luanda in preparation for the next ministerial conference of the five countries, yesterday went into session and discussed issues connected with professional formation, exchange of experiences and other points of development in the Portuguese-speaking countries. The session of experts of the Portuguese-speaking African countries was opened by the Angolan minister of labor and social security, Comrade Braz da Silva. The Angolan minister affirmed during the occasion that the holding of the meeting was also in line with the progressive position of the African Portuguese-speaking countries and governments.

EEC, FRENCH DELEGATIONS ARRIVE 27 OCTOBER

AB281240 Luanda ANGOP in French 1105 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Luanda, 28 Oct (ANGOP) -- An EEC delegation led by the organization's division chief, Jean-Claude Muller, arrived in Luanda yesterday on a mission which will consist of meeting with the Angolan authorities to define the various development projects in Angola that will be financed by the EEC.

In this connection, the EEC is willing to grant to the People's Republic of Angola a nonrefundable loan for the financing of projects to be selected by Angola. The fishing industry is expected to be the area of priority for this loan. The EEC delegation will remain in Angola until Saturday and will visit Namibe Province (formerly Macamedes).

A French delegation led by Bruno de Rouvre, director of the southern African section in the French Ministry of External Affairs, also arrived in Luanda yesterday. It has come to attend the first session of the French-Angolan joint commission and to evaluate a few Angolan projects submitted to the French government for consideration.

MADAGASCAR

REPORT ON JAONA'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

MB261553 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The committees for the support of Monja Jaona's presidential candidacy are presently keeping a close watch over the distribution of paper ballots to each polling station. They have been referring any of their comments or problems regarding this subject to the constitutional high court in the Ministry of Interior. Many delegations from Maroanstratra, Antananarico, Tsaratanana, (Tsirianvoay), (Maktoum), Besalampy, Maintirano, Ambanja, (Mouche-Baie), (Antsanana), Antalaha, Ambilobe and Vohemar have received specific instructions from the national committee for the support of Monja Jaona. These instructions tell the delegations about the arrangements that they must make and advise them to notify the national committee of any problems that they may encounter in their individual localities.

As for the candidate, Monja Jaona, he keeps up with the election news on radio and television during his campaign tours. He particularly deplores the statements made last Sunday by Mr Richard Andriamanjato in (Betingul), Antananarivo. Mr Andriamanjato is not important because he is an individual who is manipulated by foreign sources, said Mr Monja Jaona. We really have nothing in common, added Monja Jaona. There has been no regime that Mr Andriamanjato has not supported, he said. Monja Jaona also recalled the charges that were made by Mr Andriamanajato against MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar] in 1971, accusing it of being in the service of the CIA during the bloody events in the south.

Referring to the president's analogy of a "bush taxi," Monja Jaona said that example could be used in another way. Mr Ratsiraka is driving the bush taxi; the luggage has been badly loaded; the passengers are suffering and complaining to the driver about the discomfort, warning him that he could be driving into an abyss but Mr Ratsiraka continues driving unruffled.

MOZAMBIQUE

DEFENSE MINISTER CHIPANDE'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL

For Maputo and Portuguese reportage on Defense Minister Alberto Chipande's 7-day visit to Portugal including talks on joint military cooperation, see the Other Countries section of the 27 October and the Portugal section of the 28 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SOUTH AFRICAANOTHER 200 PERSONS ARRESTED IN PASS RAIDS

MB281349 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] There have been more pass raids in Cape Town. In the second major raid in 2 days, nearly 200 people have been arrested in a predawn raid.

At the hostels in Guguletu, 200 people were arrested, including 17 children. Two thousand people have been arrested in the past month. From Cape Town, Catherine Thompson:

The administration board said in a statement that the raid was made following complaints, and denied it was embarking on a campaign against illegal blacks in the Cape.

Those arrested are due to appear in the Langa commissioner's court today. Yesterday 170 people were arrested. They appeared in court and 140 were fined a total of six thousand rand.

SIGNING OF U.S.-RSA CONSULAR TREATY REPORTED

AB281657 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pretoria, Oct. 28 (AFP) -- South Africa and the United States today regularised their existing consular relationship by signing a treaty on bilateral consular affairs. The treaty, which was signed in Pretoria by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha and U.S. Ambassador Herman Nickel, will come into effect 30 days after it has been ratified by the U.S. Senate.

TRANSKEI PREMIER SAYS ANC USED AS 'TOOL'

MB261725 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The prime minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, says Russian communist activity, aimed at sowing dissatisfaction and then whipping up emotions to bring about chaos and destruction, has reached a peak. Speaking in Umtata, Chief Matanzima said the Cubans were an example of how the Russians used other people to do their dirty work.

He said the African National Congress had fallen into this trap of being used as a tool. The communists even used natural phenomena, such as drought or floods, to discredit governments.

Prime Minister Matanzima appealed to Transkeians to be very careful, and not to be used as tools to destroy what was theirs. Transkei would not allow subversive elements to establish themselves in the country, because the target countries of such elements had an internationally recognized right to flush them out.

ZIMBABWEMASIRE ACCUSES PRETORIA OF DESTABILIZATION

MB281834 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The struggle for independence in southern Africa will continue because the enemy has embarked on an undeclared war of destabilization. Addressing a mass rally at (Chabuka) stadium this afternoon, the president of Botswana, Dr Masire, said racist South Africa is perpetrating acts of destabilization to retard the socioeconomic development in southern Africa. He said the activities of the South African-backed bandits operating in Mozambique will effect not only that country, but the whole of southern Africa.